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Read's Treatise on the first Part of

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A Perfect Discourse how to know the
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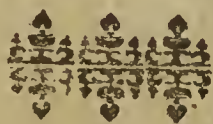
THE VVHOLE ART OF CHYRVRGERY.

Being the Theorique and Practique of
the same.

*Briefely composed for the benefit of those
that are solicitous of their Healths in these dange-
rous times: But more especially for those that
delight in the Knowledge of the worthy
Profession of Physicke and
Chyrurgery.*

BY

Ed. Edw. D. Phys.



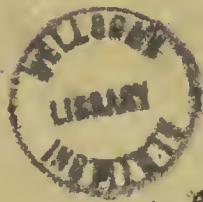
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A. H. 1.

THE WILSON

CHYLSARG





T O H I S W O R T H Y
Friends Master *Alexander Read* Doctor
of *Physick*, and the rest of the Brethren of
the Worshipfull Company of Chyrurgians, of the
Citie of *London* : *Ed: Edwards*, Doctour of
Phylick, wisheth prosperitie; and good
successe in their Art, with increase of
knowledge to Gods glory, and
the great good of the
Weale publick,
&c.



Orthy Friends: having considered the
great labour, industry, and study, re-
quired in the thrice worthy, excellent
and needfull faculty of *Chyrurgerie*;
which God of his great love to Man-
kind have ordained to preserve us. By
comforting us in curing our infirmi-
ties laid upon us sinfull wretches; whereby hee will be
glorified: How ought we then to use our best endeavours
by all meanes possible to seeke to attain to the highest de-
gree of knowledge herein, that wee may, whereby God
may be glorified, the patient releevd, and the Artist re-
warded. And not to rest satisfied, as too too many doe
only in what they have learned, by tradition from their

Masters; looking only what Medicines their Masters used: for Tumours, Wounds, Ulcers, &c. whose Masters (no doubt) knew the differences of those Infirmities with the varieties thereof, and all other circumstances thereto belonging; and how to change, adde, or diminish in the use of their Medicines, and considering the times, how, where, and when to approve each thing in order and in due time: which I heartily wish that all the yonger sort that intend to practise this worthy Faculty may seriously follow, and consider well that they are called hereto; not only for their own gaines, as the most sort (I doubt) doe perswade themselves, but let them strive to use the best meanes chiefly to stirre up Gods glory, and then hee will blesse our labours with reward, and send good successe in our practice; for if wee begin first with him, and make a conscience of what wee doe, hee hath promised to guide and blesse our labours, who will not faile in his part if we doe ours faithfully, and my soule is grieved to see the daily abuses and errours committed in many of this Profession! Chiefly in the Country, of many wicked wretches, not only men but infinite Petticote Surgeons, that swarme in every Towne, Parish, and for the most part in every Village: that take on them to practise this worthy Facultie; having neither conscience, learning, art, nor feare of God; nor never had good Tutor to instruct them. Yet like blind Bayards boldly adventure on that precious subject of Chyrurgerie; promising to performe, and cure all things that come under their unfortunate hands: yet neither know method nor any meanes rightly to use for to cure it; but for a shew to get money, they will apply some thing be it right or wrong they make little care; they will be sure to get by the bargaine. But for the care and love that I have of those that are trained up (under the true and worthy Professors of this needfull and worthy

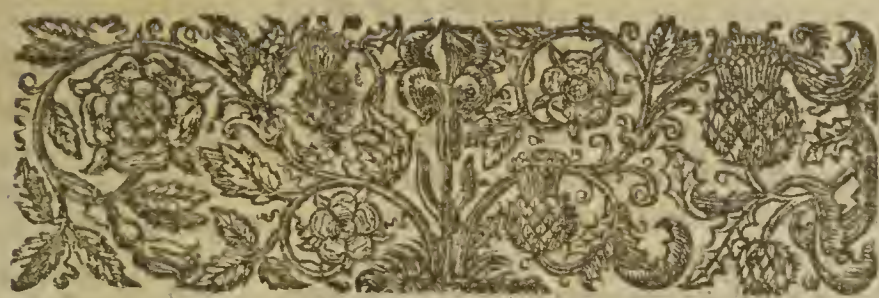
thy profession) that they should be such as the World expects; and seeing they daily see the use of the practicke part at the hands of their worthy Masters, so I admonish them all to be very carefull to use all meanes possible to attaine the theoricke part of their Faculty, and to be very well scene therein; that they may persevere with the light of true knowledge in that Art, to guide them the perfect way or path of perfection. For he that worketh without the perfect rules of the theoricke parts of this Art, doth worke but as a blind man that carveth a Picture: cutting sometimes too much, sometimes too little; as well, where hee should not; as where hee should, and so marres all. Wherefore for the better instruction of the younger sort that intend to follow and practice this needfull and worthy Faculty; I have set forth these brieve instructions, for their better memory: as a Load-stone to draw them from one degree to another, both in the parts theoricke and practick, with many other needfull passages, to be known of them, for their further good herein, with a brieve tract of Anatomy thereto annexed; all in analised Tables, in the which if they will diligently bestow a little labour, and study therein, I thinke they shall learne more in one month, then they shall doe in five; in any other, formerly written in our vulgar tongue, and if they desire further knowledge herein, they may find many great Volumes written at large concerning all those things (that are herein touched, but in brieve) for their further satisfaction. Meane time accept my love, and zeale herein towards the true professors hereof, and the good of my Country; and having this collection, I have been intreated by divers of my good Friends, to publish it: and for the benefit of others I am very willing to bestow it *gratis*; for the good of many: and shall be ready if this be well accepted, to set forth divers other things worthy observation; although
it

it have been and will be something troublesome to mine
old yeares, being now 81 and six moneths. Yet willing to
labour to doe good to posterity, and to give my best di-
rections to any that endeavour to doe good in the feare of
God. For which cause I doe here put forth this Introdu-
ction to the publick view of all; hoping that the judici-
ous, will herein censure the best, and herein accept my
good meaning in setting it forth: weighing the imbecility
of old age, from whom none must expect to have a thing
so exactly done, as in the flourishing yeares and vigour of
riper wits. Therefore I hope you will censure all the best
way, and accept it as friendly, as I bestow it faithfully and
lovingly; seeing that it commeth from a minde which
much regardeth your company, though acquainted with
few: yet I desire, and wish much happinesse, deepe know-
ledge, perfect ability in your Faculty, in all the Brethren
of the whole Society: with my hearty Prayers unto Al-
mighty God, that they may all receive as much fruit
by the reading of this Introduction, as I hoped
they would do when I penned it. And so
with my love I salute you all, and
commend you to Gods
blessed prote-
ction.

Valete in Christo.

Nec pudet vivere.

Nec piget mori.



TO THE READER.



Entle Reader, I doe not write to fill thy fancies with fables or fruitlesse lines to fill papers, but I present unto thee a fruitfull garden full of comfortable flowers. I consider we that live in this iron age, (where so much impiety overwhelmeth the world, being so full fraught with an inundant deluge, or overwhelming floud of malice and disdain) that men goe to hard edge one with another, must not care for the reproachfull taunts of envious snarlers; which wicked impes in these our dayes, swarme so abundantly, that few professions are free of such wretches, whose like in former ages was never secne; with such diabolicall devices, as impudent boasting, disdainfull mocking, complainers, false accusers, dissembling hypocrites, being part of the errours of that brood of sycophants of this age; which declare their base low prized conceits, ever shewing themselves squint eyed in all good things; who out of malicious, poysoned, and cankered disdain, seeke ever to abuse such as meane well: for who is more wicked than those which oppose themselves against vertue, finding fault with others, yet doe no good themselves? like the dog in the manger, which will neither eate hay himselfe, nor suffer the horse to eate: but I wish all such as seeke the advancement of Gods glory, and their Countries good, neuer to be dismayed of such spitefull wretches. If the heathen held

it odious to conceale any thing that might either preserve health, or cure diseases; then how vile may we account those, that make shew to be religious Christians, to omit it, nay, not onely so, but doe use all their endeavours to hinder such as desire to performe it. A lover of the truth ought to hide nothing secret, that hee hath found out for health, saith Hippo, and Galen, vide Gal. de Compos. but to reveale it to Gods glory, and the good of the publike weale: wherefore forasmuch as every man is bound by the lawes of God and nature, to live under the title of some honest and godly calling, and therein to endeavour himselfe to the uttermost of his power, so farre forth as God shall enable him, wherein he must above all, remember that he study and labour to advance in all his attempts and actions, first the glory of God; and then the good of his Country and Common-weale, which duty is not performed by such as do omit, either to reveale, or otherwise leave behinde them in writing, such secrets as God hath bestowed upon them, for the advancement of his glory, and to leave it to posterity, but the envious sect I thinke are drenched in the forgetfull hellish lake of frozen oblivion, out of whose peevish braines no good can be expected, and small comfort had, but rather a scoffe or a frumpe. I speake it with grieve of conscience, to thinke that there should bee such a frozen hearted crew of godlesse caitiffes, infected with that incurable poyson, unworthy the name of Christians, having their conscience (if any) seared up with a hot yron, that nothing can open it, not considering that he which bath the meanes, and doth not cherish, shall with the hider of his talent perish: these neither love God in his mercy, nor fear him in his justice, therefore not excusable in the day of vengeance, odious to God and christian charity, who with restlesse rage doe manifest their godlesse mindes, holding nothing tollerable, but what they like and allow. In what they loathe, every mite is made a monster, every trifle a trespassse, and every Gnat a Cammell; so untunable is it to their ugly eares. I thinke these persons lovingly linke in league with the devill, having obstinate wils, and barren fruitlesse hearts, sencelesse, except in things that feed their filthy fancies, onely they swell with intollerable pride and envy; they live Foxe-like, these participate not with that worthy renowned Knight, Sir Philip Sidney, who said, love them

them that doe some good, because there be many that doe none at all: let such take heed that they perish not with such as hide their talent, therefore according to my bounden duty herein (with that poore myte which God hath indued me withall) I doe here leaue some fruits of my labours to posterity. Wee reade that the poore Widdowes myte, was more accepted because she gave all, then the great gifts that were given by the mighty ones out of their superfluities. Alexander accepted a cup of cold water at the hands of a begger, so doe I bestow these rude lines, as a token of my love, not ambitionly for vaine glory, or as one that goeth about to instruct the learned, but the ignorant, nor to impair the credit of any good meaning professor of this worthy faculty, for (God knoweth) I love and reverence them, and although this worke be to me very tedious and toylesome in this mine old age, yet will I not deny the importunate request of my faithfull loving friends in satisfying their desire herein. Furthermore for my part, I hold it neither fit nor lawfull for every ignorant person that practiseth Chirurgery, being unskilfull in that deep thrise worthy learned faculty of Physicke, to undertake, or once offer to give inward medicines to any Patient, without the counsell of the learned Physitian: let them consider how pretious the subject is on which they worke, (viz. the body of man) being the image of God: yet many of these homicides (chiefly in the Country) having neither feare of God, learning, art, nor honesty, doe daily like braxen faced monsters, boldly adventure on all the parts of physicke, wherein they have no skill, to the great dishonour of God, the utter ruine and spoyle of their unfortunate Patients, and infamy to both these worthy faculties, being as unfit thereto, as the Asse to play on the Harpe: which carelesse crew of abusers deserve sharpe punishment, as deceitfull malefactors and murderers. A most lamentable thing that it should be suffered: and here for the avoyding of tedious circumstances, I doe abreviate my speeches, discoursing no further, till a more fit opportunity be offered.

Vale in Christo. ;

The whole art of Chirurgery both theoreticke and practicke, is accomplished by the exact knowledge
and perfect operation of these fixe things in generall following: as to know,

- 1 what } a Surgeon } is
2 } Surgery }
3 the } subject of surgery.
4 } next way to learne this art.
5 } conditions are required in a Surgeon.
6 } 1 } medicinals
7 } Instru- } both }
8 } mēts be fit } 2 } manuals.
9 } 7 } ever to carry with him
10 } 8 } medicines ever to have in readinesse,
11 } 9 } method is best to use,
12 } 10 } conditions the Patient should have,
13 } 11 } in how many things the contemplation of the
Surgeon doe consist,
12 } the fixe things to consider before you take charge,
13 } that the operations of the Surgeon ingeneral are but 3
- 2 That this art is generally divi- } 1 Theorica, learning,
ded into two parts, i. } 2 Practica, practice.
- 3 That the Surgeon worketh generally } 1 Tumors against nature,
upon five indispositions against na- } 2 Wounds,
ture, as } 3 Vlcers,
} 4 Fractures,
} 5 Dislocations.
- 4 That the Surgeon accom- } 1 taking away } 1 hurtfull,
plisheth his intent gene- } 2 joyning } things } 2 divided,
rally by 3 things, as by } 3 reducing } } 3 displaced.
- 5 That the Surgeon taketh his } 1 naturall to preserve
indications curative gene- } 2 not naturall to restore with } the
rally of 3 things, as of things } 3 against nature to destroy }
- 6 That the 3 operations a- } 1 medicinals } binde
bove said are accompli- } } loose
shed generally by these } which do } alter the pro-
two instruments or } either } perty.
means, as } 2 manuals }

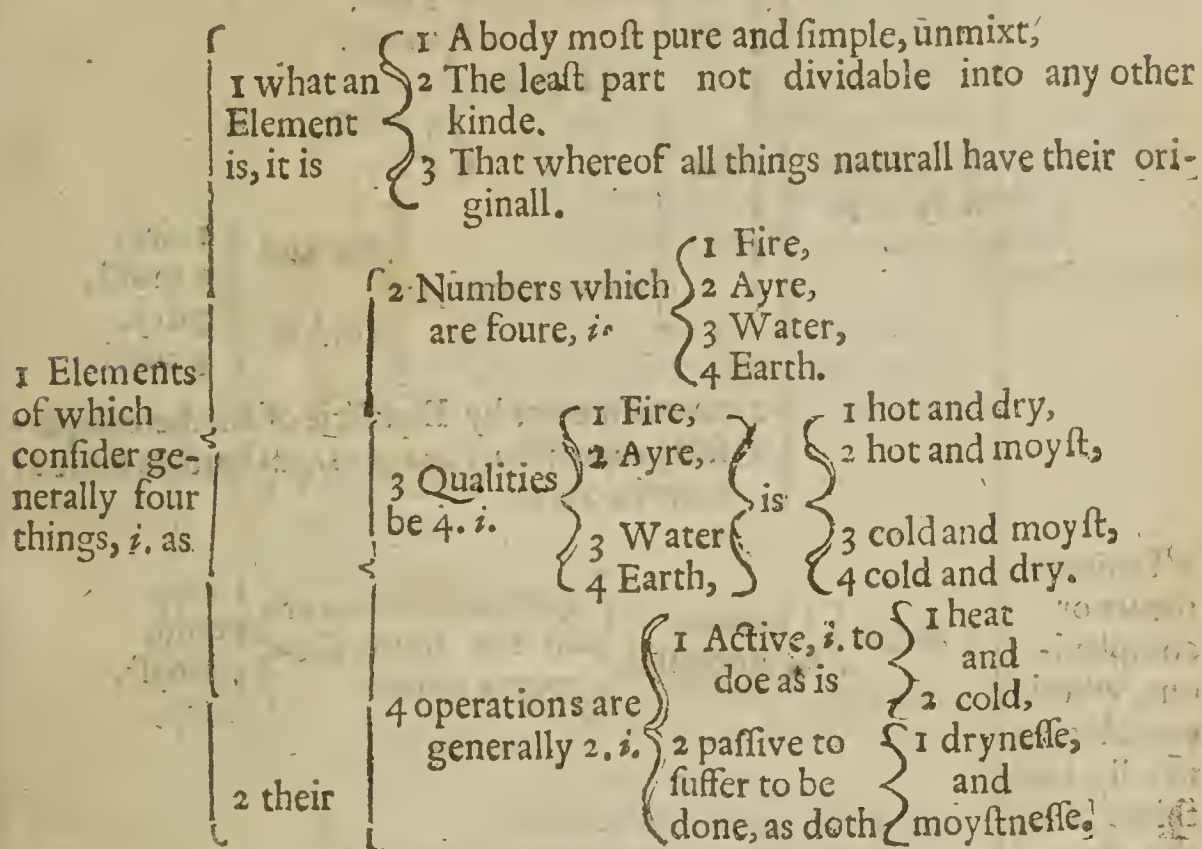
- 1 A Surgeon is natures servant to helpe nature in things pertaining to surgery.
- 2 Surgery is both art and science.
- 3 The subject of surgery is mans body being sore, &c.
- 4 The next way to learne this faculty, is to begin at things generall, and so come to particulars.
- 5 The conditions required in the } 1 vertuous & religious } 1 theoric
Surgeon are generally 2. i. to be } 2 expert in his prof. both } 2 practice
- 6 his instruments } 6 generally are but } 6 medicinals
two, i. } manuals
- 7 } 7 ever fit to carry } 1 probs,
with him are 6. i. } 2 needles & stitching quil,
} 3 mullets with spatula,
} 4 incision knife,
} 5 cylors,
} 6 launcets.
- 8 Medicines ever to } 1 restrictives } 1 bloud,
have in readinesse } to stop } 2 affluxio that runs to other parts
are generally 6. i. e. } 2 *Basilicon* to cause matter,
} 3 *Apostolorum* to cleanse,
} 4 *Aurinum* to incarnate flesh.
} 5 *Album* to cease dolour and heat,
} 6 *Desiccativum rubrum* to dry and skin.
- 9 The best method to } 1 disease, cause and symptoms,
observe is general- } next way } 1 speedily,
ly to note well the } to cure it } 2 surely,
} 3 not to make false promises for
mony, & promise no more then may.
- 10 The conditions re- } 1 hope } 1 assurance (be performd.)
quired of the Patient, } 2 obey } with } 2 diligence,
are generally 3. i. e. to } 3 endure } 3 patience.
- 11 The contemplation of surgery } 1 naturall,
do consist generally in the per- } 2 not naturall,
fect knowledge of things, } 3 against nature.
- 12 He should observe } 1 whether lawfull before 1 God, 2 Man.
before hee under- } 2 temperature of the } 1 Body, 2 Members,
take any cure, gene- } 3 the sicknesse } 1 and nature thereof,
rally sixe things, i. } 4. } 2 if curable or not,
} 5 medicines proper for the disease,
} 6 right way of application.

The two
generall
parts of this
art follow,
i.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>1 <i>Theorica</i>,
i. the lear-
ned part by
rules, shew-
ing the per-
fect waies
to worke
herein, got-
ten by rea-
ding, &c.
being Sci-
ence, and is
divided ge-
nerally into
foure parts,
as things</p> | <p>1 natural
being 7.
as</p> <p>2 not na-
tural, be-
ing 6. as</p> <p>3 against na-
ture being 3.
as the</p> <p>4 Iudicall, as
to judge of
diseases, what</p> | <p>1 Elements,
2 Temperaments or Complexions,
3 Humours,
4 Members,
5 Powers or vertues,
6 Operations of those vertues,
7 Spirits.</p> <p>1 Ayre,
2 Meat and drinke,
3 Sleepe and watch,
4 Fulnesse and emptinesse,
5 Moving and rest,
6 Affections of the minde.</p> <p>1 Disease,
2 Cause of the disease,
3 Accidents that follow the disease
1 they be,
2 nature they be of,
3 cure or not, and the reason why
they may or may not be cured,
4 medicines and method is best.</p> |
| <p>2 <i>Practica</i>,
i. practice
shewing
how to or-
der, prepare,
and to
work with
the hand
according
to the pre-
cepts of the
theoricke,
done by
these three
meanes, as
by</p> | <p>1 Dyet, or the right use of the 6 thing, not natu-
rall above said,
in</p> <p>medicines, which is in two
sorts used, either</p> <p>3 Manuall operation, or
hand-working, as by</p> | <p>1 health to preserve with things like,
2 diseases to cure with contraries.</p> <p>1 inwards,
2 outwards.</p> <p>1 Incision,
2 Stitching,
3 Rowling.
4 Reducing,
5 Cauterising, &c.</p> |

Now

Now followeth the tract of the part *Physiologia*, or the seven things naturall aforesaid, as they lye in order.



Note that these two active qualities of heat and cold, do work into the two passive qualities or drynesse and moystnesse to alter them.

i generally 2. i. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ well} \\ 2 \text{ evill} \end{array} \right\}$ tempered,

2 Particu- { 1
2
3
4
1 four } 1 simple, as { 1 hot,
2 cold,
3 moist,
4 dry,

larly 9.

2	{ 2 compound, as {	hot and {	1 dry,
3			2 moist,
4		cold & {	3 dry, 4 moist,

2 one temperate by Equalitie of all these in perfect proportion, *rara Avis*, as hard to finde as a blacke Swan.

2 Tempera-
ments or
complexi-
ons, wherein
consider ge-
nerally four
things, *i.e.*
that they
are

3 Either { 1 simple, } qualities of some or { 1 hot,
 { 2 compound, } all the foure Ele- { 2 cold,
 { ments, either { 3 moyft,
 { { 4 dry,

4 To no end knowne by the differences of temperatures, if wee know them not by their signes also: for the which reade and consider well those rules, which are set downe by *Levine Lemnic*, written in his booke called the *Touchstone of Complexions*, where you may be sufficiently instructed, which in this place is too tedious to relate at this time.

- 1 Naturall being 4. as { 1 Bloud,
 2 Choler,
 3 Flegme,
 4 Melancholy, } Naturall and profitable
- 1 Bloud being either { too { 1 thinne, } by { 1 heat,
 { 2 thicke, } { 2 cold.
 2 adust & { 1 subtile, } parts { 1 choler,
 so the { 2 grosse, } become { 2 melacholy,
 3 distempered by mix- { 1 choler,
 ing of other humors, } 2 flegme,
 as of { 3 melancholy, &c.
- 3 Humours be generally two, i. { 2 Vnnaturall,
 and are of
 divers sorts,
 as
- 2 Choler { 1 Vitiline, like yolks of egges,
 2 Eruginous, like verdegresse,
 3 Prassyne, like juyce of hearbs,
 4 Azure or blew.
- 3 Flegme { 1 Vitria, like melted glasse,
 2 Acide, sowre like vineger,
 3 Salt, like brine,
 4 Gypsum, like white mortar.
- 4 Melancholy being of two { 1 blood,
 sorts eyther of brent { 2 choler, and is the worst,

Note that of these three things as { 1 Elements,
 { 2 Temperaments, and { all the members of the
 { 3 humours, } body are made.

4 Members
are general-
ly two, i.

1 Simple,
being 11.
as

2 Com-
pound,
as are
the

Whole o-
ther di-
versities
are gene-
rally five,
whereof
some are

- 1 Bones,
 - 2 Cartilages or gristles,
 - 3 Ligaments,
 - 4 Veines,
 - 5 Arteries or heart pypes,
 - 6 Nerves or synewes,
 - 7 Cords or tendons,
 - 8 Panicles or felmes,
 - 9 Simple flesh,
 - 10 Fat,
 - 11 Skinne,
- in all these consider these
four things, i. their

- 1 substance,
- 2 use or office,
- 3 temperatures,
- 4 utilities.

- 1 Head,
- 2 Heart,
- 3 Liver,
- 4 Lungs,
- 5 Legs,
- 6 Armes,
- 7 Hands, &c.

1 Principals being 4. as the

2 serving
the prin-
cipals are
4. as the

- 1 veines,
- 2 arteries,
- 3 nerves,
- 4 sperma-
tick vessels.

to car-
ry the

spirit

- 1 naturall,
- 2 vitall,
- 3 animall
- 4 sperme
or seede.

- 3 Proper of themselves and
others, as the
- 4 Excrementall and not
proper, as

- 1 Belly,
- 2 Kidneyes,
- 3 Matrix, &c.
- 1 Hayre,
- 2 Nayles,

5 Neither governed,
nor doe governe o-
thers, as are the

- Bones,
- Gristles,
- Glandles,
- Fat,
- Simple flesh, &c.

1 Animall, whose actions generally are double, i. as,

 1 sensitive being also double, as,

 1 Externall or outward, as,

 1 Seeing,

 2 Hearing,

 3 Smelling,

 4 Tasting,

 5 Touching,

 2 Intern. or inward, called the vertue principal or comon sense as,

 1 imaginatio,

 2 reason,

 3 remembrance.

 2 Motive done by the sinewes and muscles, being their instruments of voluntarie motion: all these proceed from the braine by the nerves.

 1 have two motions, as

 1 Active to dilate the heart and Arteries, as in

 1 joy,

 2 hope,

 3 mirth, &c.

 2 Passive, the heart and arteries, and to binde them, as in

 1 care,

 2 feare,

 3 sadness,

 4 sorrow,

 5 revenge,

 6 melancholy, &c.

 proceedeth from the heart by the arteries, and serveth to carry the spirit vital & lively heat, to all the members, which arteries or heart pipes do spring from the heart.

 1 proceeding from the liver, sending nourishment to all parts of the body by the veins that grow out of the liver

 2 hence proceed the four naturall vertues, i. as

 1 attractive,

 2 retentive,

 3 digestive,

 4 expulsive,

 wrought by

 1 heat,

 2 cold,

 3 heat,

 4 cold,

 & drith,

 & moy-

 sture.

 those foure vertues doe their operations thus by degrees one after another, i. as

 1 attraction is made,

 2 retention til the digestive vertue have altered it fit,

 3 digestion to alter the property by heat, as aliment into Chyle, Chyle into bloud, and bloud into flesh, &c.

 4 expulsiō to expel & cast out the excrements &c

 by this faculty we doe

 1 nourish our bodies,

 2 increase and grow,

 3 ingender more of the kinde, &c.

5 Of the powers, vertues, or faculties, being three, of which proceedeth the actions, being the

2 vitall, which

3 naturall,

The sixth of the operations done by the foresaid three vertues.

1 Ani-
mall
moveth

1 Apprehension,

2 Fantasie,

3 Imagination,

4 Opinion,

5 Consent, &c.

1 Iudgement,

2 Esteeme,

3 Reason,

4 Resolution,

5 Disposing,

6 To discerne,

1 Remembrance,

2 Knowledge,

3 Calling to minde

1 Mirth,

2 Ioy,

3 Hope,

4 Trust,

5 Humanity,

6 Victory,

7 Glory,

8 Boldnesse,

9 Mercy,

10 Feare,

11 Sadnesse,

12 Despaire,

13 Envy,

14 Hatred,

15 Anger,

16 Mildnesse,

17 Stubborneffe,

in the two former ventricles of
the braine.

in the middle ventricle of
the braine.

in the hinder ventricle of the
braine.

6 The ver-
tue.

2 Vitall
moveth,

8 Boldnesse,

9 Mercy,

10 Feare,

11 Sadnesse,

12 Despaire,

13 Envy,

14 Hatred,

15 Anger,

16 Mildnesse,

17 Stubborneffe,

by vitall heat stir-
red up in us either

1 moderate,

2 immoderat.

3 Natu-
rall, mo-
veth, and

1 Altereth

2 Chyle into bloud and humours,

3 Bloud and humours into flesh, &c.

2 joyneth. 3 formeth. 4 ingendreth. 5 nourisheth.

6 increaseth.

These actions proceed from the faculty or vertue,
being cause of the action, & not contrary, i. the acti-
on is not cause of the faculty, for the actions are cer-
taine movings and affections as abovesaid, stirred
up by those three vertues or faculties, i.

1 animall,

2 vitall

3 naturall

The seventh are Spirits proceeding from the three vertues aforesaid.

- 1 An ayrie substance, *i.* { 1 subtile,
2 stirring the powers to performe the office and operations.
- 2 Bred of the most pure and thinne parts or vapours of the bloud and humours sent to each part of the body, whereby each member may doe his office. (feeling,
- 3 Principally, { seated, *i.* the { 1 animall, } in the { 1 brain, } to stir up { 1 moving &
2 vitall, } 2 heart, } 2 heat & life,
3 naturall, } 3 liver, } 3 nourishing,
- 4 { 4 sent from those } 1 animall, } by the { 1 nerves,
four principall } 2 vitall, } 2 arteries,
members to all } 3 naturall, } 3 veynes.
parts of the body *i.* the
- 5 As a Princee doe move his Councell, and the Councell the subjects, so every one according to his vocation as it is appointed by nature, so that every inferiour must be ready to serve his superiour.

Spirits,
wherein
consider
these five
things,
which are

Remember diligently, seeke ever to preserve these seven things naturall aforesaid, by the right use of the fixe things not naturall, following.

note that { 1 preserve health, } by things { 1 like } in quali-
we { 2 cure diseases, } { 2 contrary } ty.

- Note the spirit { 1 Vitall, is ingendred of the vapour of the vital bloud in the heart and arteries.
2 Animall, is ingendred of the spirit vitall, carried up to the head by the arteries, and there more digested, for which purpose nature hath the *Rete mirabile* in the braine, as a manifest changeable maze.
3 Naturall, infuseth and breatheth its nutritive vapours and spirits to nourish the parts of the body.

Also in these seven things naturall, consider these nine things following, whether you meant to preserve health, or to cure diseases.

Of the nine things that are to be considered in things naturall.

Consider these
nine, i. the

- 1 Strength of the patient, if that faile, medicine is used in vaine,
- 2 Complexion, which must be countergerarded, although it be evill, as a thing of custome, for custome is like another nature.
- 3 Members

whether	}	1 simple,	}	1 principall or	}	1 noble,
		2 compound,		2 serving to the		2
		3 organick, as		3 not able at all		3
		4 sensible,		because		1 eye cannot endure so
		5 insensible,		1 the		strong a medicine as the

2 whole form or figure may be unfit in	}	1 magnitude,	}	2 nerve cannot endure so
		2 number,		strong a medicine as the
		3 figure,		lygament, &c.
		4 situation, &c.		
- 4 Habit, i. a body

either	}	1 fat and fleshy,
		2 leane,
		3 delicate,
		4 rusticke, &c.
- 5 Age, for often youth is curable, when the aged cannot in the like case, and the strong sooner than the weake, &c.
- 6 Sexe or kinde for

{	1 Eunuchs,	}	cannot endure medicines so strong as men.			
	2 Women,		}	1 weaker,	}	then men of like tem-
	3 Children,			have bodies		2 moister,
- 7 Time of the

{	1 year, for some medicines are fit in the Spring, and others in
	2 other seasons in the like disease, used, i. A.
	2 Day to observe order.
- 3 Disease as

{	1 beginning,	}	every one must have medicines
	2 augmentation,		according to the time: where
	3 state,		the time is unknowne, the cure
	4 declination,		is unknowne.
- 8 Ré- gion,

{	1 The order of cure must differ according to the region.						
	2 hot,	}	cause	1 subtile & thin,	}	their	1 coole to thicken it
	3 cold,		humor,	2 grosse & thick		use,	2 heaters to make it thin

1 must be observed as the proper temperature,
- 9 Custome

as	}	1 citizent,	}	must be used according to their custome
		2 courtiers,		
		3 easie livers,		
		4 rustickes,		
		5 carters,		

2 brings proper ties, example if they eat or drinke either	}	Ptisan,	}	either they	}	1 vomit,
		Apples,				2 scowre,
		Milke,				3 be very sicke there-
		Cheese,				with.

Things annexed to things naturall, are foure, fit to be considered.

These foure are	1 Ages be generally, as from the	{	1 birth to 25 hot & moist, 2 25 to 40. hot and dry, 3 40 to 60. cold and dry, 4 60 to the end of life,	{	all which time the body	{	1 groweth, 2 is in perfect growth, 3 beginneth to decrease	{	& is	{	1 sanguine, 2 cholericke, 3 melanco-licke.
These foure are	2 Colour, and is in two sorts observed of the	{	1 body caused two waies, 2 here be generally 4 sorts, i.	{	1 inward, 2 outward in two sorts, i.	{	according to the	{	humours abounding, clymat for coun-try,	{	1 either abū- dance of 2 too much heat, not adust, 3 excesse of melancholy, 4 lack of naturall heat, caused of putrified flegme.
These foure are	3 Figure or habitude of body, as	{	1 good proportion of the foure humours, causeth good temperature, and comely proportion of body. 2 thicke and tall, 3 thin and leane, 4 fat and grosse,	{	sheweth excesse	{	2 heat and moisture, Sanguine 3 heat & drynesse, Cholericke 4 cold and moist, Flegmatick.	{	1 fallow, 2 blacke, 3 white, 2 pale, &c.	{	1 cholera inflamed 2 blood adust, 3 blood adust, 4 blood adust,
These foure are	4 Diversity of kindes are generally 3, i. the	{	1 male is hotter, 2 female is colder Epafroditus is	{	then other kindes of the same complexion, as the male is hotter then the female, 1 both male and female, 2 temperate in heat and cold.	{	1 cold and dry, soone waxe old. 2 hot and moist, are long yong and lusty.	{		{	

Now

Now of the second part of the Theoricke, called Hygiēna, or res non naturales,
i. things not naturall, being fixe, as followeth in order, as

- 1 The temperature of its owne nature is hot and moist.
- 2 Difference is of two sorts, i.
 - 1 good and temperate } to our bodies.
 - 2 evill and distemperate }
- 3 qualitie is altered by three things, i. by the
 - 1 Region } 1 well } tempered.
 - } 2 evill }
 - 2 winds be- } 1 East is hot and dry attractive,
 - ing foure, as } 2 West, cold and moist expulsive,
 - } 3 South, hot & moist putrificative,
 - } 4 North, cold and dry retentive.
 - 3 wind is the body and spirits altered.
- 4 Situation of the place, as
 - 1 stony, cold, } and dry
 - 2 sandy, hot, }
 - 3 marish, cold, }
 - 4 woody, } hot } and moist,
 - 5 fatty, }
- 1 Ayre that doe environ us, in which consider fixe things, i. the
 - 1 qualitie in three sorts, i. by the
 - 1 region,
 - 2 windes,
 - 3 situation of the place.
 - 5 body may alter by the ayre three wayes, i. by the
 - 1 grosse } 1 cloudy or troublly is worst,
 - and } make } 1 body fat and strong,
 - 2 sub- } thicke, } the } 2 wit dull and slow.
 - stance, } 2 pure } 1 thinne is best,
 - } and } 2 makes } 1 lively and nimble,
 - } cleere, } men } 2 sharpe wits,
 - 3 sudden change; for nature cannot away with sudden changes.
- 6 Vtilities are thele, i.
 - 1 ingendereth the spirit animall,
 - 2 is the matter of our respiration,
 - 3 Author of
 - 1 life
 - 2 diseases } to mortall men.
 - 3 death }

- 1 quantitie must be according to the
 - 1 substance either
 - 2 fine and easie
 - 2 qualitie
 - 1 hot,
 - 2 cold,
 - 3 dry,
 - 4 moist.
- 2 qualitie some
 - 3 Complexion of the eater, &c.
 - 1 are
 - 1 hot,
 - 2 cold,
 - 3 dry,
 - 4 moist,
 - 2 nourish
 - 1 much,
 - 2 little.
 - 3 make juice either
 - 1 grosse and thick,
 - 2 watry and thin,
 - 3 meane and temperate.
 - 4 be
 - 1 good,
 - 2 evill.
 - 3 custome
 - 1 in feeding must be well regarded,
 - 2 it is like another nature,
 - 3 makes bad meats by use better to some, than better meats,
 - 4 of such meats and drinks as best like the eater, are oft best,
 - 5 if it must needs be left, doe it by little, in health, if it may be.
 - 4 order
 - 1 eat
 - 1 not that first that should be last,
 - 2 first things that
 - 1 molifie and loose the belly,
 - 2 be stiptick if you will bind a loose belly.
 - 3 not
 - 1 slippery meats first lest they hastily draw downe other meats undigested.
 - 2 restrictives, lest they let the descending of other meats.
 - 2 Drinke.
 - 1 not till some thing be eaten at meales,
 - 2 the strongest first, and smallest after,
 - 3 moderately helps
 - 1 digestion
 - 2 to mingle the meat,
 - 3 the meat the better to passe its juyce
 - 5 Time in it observe three things, i. time of the
 - 1 age,
 - 2 yeare,
 - 3 day,
- 8 accidents are divers
 - 1 place wherein it is contained, &c.
 - 2 Cacoehymia, by purges, &c.
 - 3 Plentifully by bleeding, &c.

of digestion.

moderate, or immoderate.

and that either temperately meanly or extremely in degree.

1 except it be loose,
2 as
1 broth,
2 milke,
3 reare Egger.
4 all that properly loose

1 Liver,
2 Veines,
3 Arteries, &c.
4 Parts for to nourish.

eat meat hot and moist moderately,

3. Repletion or fulnesse in it consider generally these eight things in the

- 1 substance it is either
 - 1 aliment either
 - 1 profitable,
 - 2 hurtfull.
 - 2 spirits being either
 - 1 grosse and thicke,
 - 2 thin, subtle and pure.
 - 3 humours either
 - 1 good,
 - 2 bad.
 - 4 Excrements being divers.
- 2 kinds are in 2 sorts, i. in
 - 1 quantitie and in 2 sorts, i. of
 - 1 Aliment, and is also in two sorts, as *sacietas quoad*
 - 1 *vasa*,
 - 2 *vires*.
 - 2 humours and is in 2 sorts, i. of
 - 1 *Plenitudo*, i. when all the humours abound equally in the
 - 1 Veines,
 - 2 Arteries.
 - 2 *Cacochymia*, i. when one humour alone aboundeth as
 - 1 Choler,
 - 2 Flegme,
 - 3 Melancholy, &c.
 - 2 qualitie the humours being either
 - 1 hotter,
 - 2 colder,
 - 3 thicker,
 - 4 thinner,
 - 5 salt,
 - 6 sowre, &c.
- 3 Differences
 - 1 universal, possessing
 - 1 all the body.
 - 2 particular.
 - 2 some part or member.
- 4 Place is divers according to the matter offending, be it
 - 1 aliment,
 - 2 spirits,
 - 3 humours,
 - 4 excrements.
- 5 cause is either
 - 1 general, as of
 - 1 meats being either
 - 1 in the way of digestion.
 - 2 utterly forsaken of naturall heat, and so doe corrupt.
 - 2 humours being either
 - 1 *Plenitudo*,
 - 2 *Cacochymia*.
 - 2 particular, i. either of
 - 1 Spirits,
 - 2 Excrements.
- 6 Signes are according to the cause and diversitie of fulnesse.
 - 1 according to the matter offending,
 - 1 matter offending,
 - 2 place offended, &c.
- 7 cure must be
 - 2 fit evacuation, s. A.
 - 1 either
 - 1 generall,
 - 2 particular.

Now of Inanition or Emptinesse.

3 Inanition,
i. Empti-
nesse, in it
consider
these fixe
things, i. the

- 1 Definition, it is { 1 emptinesse
and lacke ei-
ther of { 1 aliment,
2 spirit,
3 humour naturall, &c.
2 a diminishing or let of any
of those eyther { 1 generall,
2 particular.
- 2 kinds are ei-
ther { 1 generall, { where { 1 all the body { waxeth thin &
2 particular, { either { 2 some parti- { weake, slende
cular part, { and empty.
- 3 Differences are { 1 universall in all
generally two, i. { 2 particular in some part of { the body.
- 4 causes are
either by { 1 nature, the body or member so made,
2 Art so done, i. by { 1 purging,
3 sweating, &c.
3 accident
as either by { 1 obstruction ei-
ther stopping the { of { 1 vitall heat,
passage { 2 nutritive, &c.
by excrement, &c.
2 a fluxe { 1 washing the naturall sub-
stance, &c.
either { 2 exhibiting the juyce nutritive,
or the spirits from the place.
- 5 Signes are Atrophie, { 1 wasting
which is a { 2 consuming { of the body or
part, &c.
- 6 Cure is by { Removing the cause, i. A.
2 restoring the lost substance, &c. (if it may bee
done.)

Of sleepe and watch.

- 1 what it is } 1 sleep is { 1 rest and quietnesse of the
2 the image of death,
3 Deaths eldest brother, saith Galen.
- 2 the cause is { 1 a sweet vapour of nourishment sent up to the braine,
2 the coldnes of the brain that turns those vapors to humour which
3 close the conduits of the nerves
2 stop the waies of the
3 prohibit the spirits.
- 3 times of sleep are generally 2. { 1 day, chiefly after noon, is hurtfull to health, and utterly to be disliked for the most part.
2 night, it fit to sleep 7 or 8 houres, as cause requireth.
- 4 the manner of it is either, { 1 long,
2 short,
3 meane, { according to the { 1 temperature of the body,
2 disease and time of it,
3 custome.
- 5 the differences are generally two, i. the { 1 moderate, whose effects are shewed in my golden key.
2 immoderate,
- 6 and watch the utilities, these two being { 1 fitly used, comfort much,
2 moderately used, they { 1 refresh { 1 the memory and al the senses
2 chiefly { 1 spirits,
3 quicken and refresh the spirits,
3 helpe digestion,
4 expell excrements, &c.
- 7 or watch the Hurts of either of these abused as immoderate, { 1 makes giddy braines,
2 ingenders rheume,
3 apoplexies,
4 troubles the spirits,
5 causes rawnesse and crudities,
6 idle braines and idiots, &c.
- 1 watch { 1 dulseth the senses,
2 cause much superfluous excrements,
3 makes grosse spirits in { 1 old folkes,
2 children,
4 it retaines excrements,
5 it fills the braines with crudities.
- 2 sleep {

Looke more of these in my Golden Key.

Of Exercise and Idlenesse, i. moving and rest.

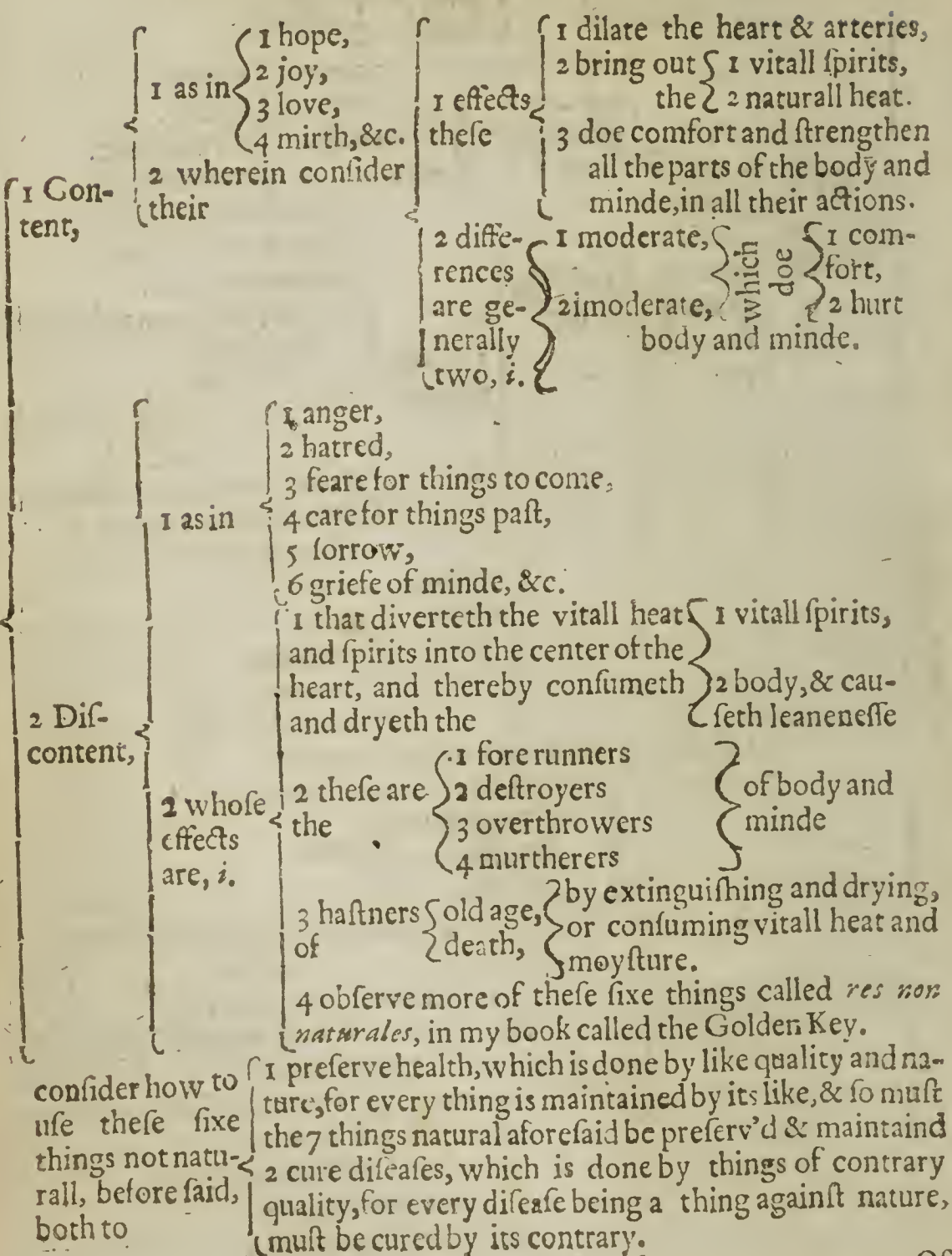
5 Moving and rest.

1 Exercise, i. moving,	1 is eyther of the 2 in it consider generally these two, i. the	1 Differences being generally two, i. 2 effects, i. the 1 moderate, doe 2 immoderate doe	{ 1 body, } or both. { 2 minde, } { 1 moderate, } 1 much, { 2 neither too } 2 little. { 2 immoderate, } 1 vehement, { rate, i. } 2 excessively. 1 stir up naturall heat, 2 quicken the spirits, 3 open the pores, 4 waft excrements of the third digestion, 5 make the { 1 body, } strong, { 2 spirits, } { 3 senses, } 6 comfort all the members, 7 profit nature much. 1 hurt the body and parts, 2 waft 3 dry { the body and } 4 consume { spirits, } 5 weary 6 overthrow natures actions.
2 Idlenesse and rest the	1 Differences be two, i. 2 Effects i. the	{ 1 moderate, not excesse, { 2 immoderate and excesse. 1 moderat doe { 1 comfort } nature. { 2 refresh } { 3 maintaine health, } { 4 fortifie & strengthen al the } 2 excesse { 1 dulleth the } { 2 cau- } { 1 minde, } { seth } { 2 senses, } { } { 3 principall instruments, } { } { 1 cruditi } 1 humors, { } { 2 plenty of evil } 2 excrem. { } { 3 and cold sicknesses, } { } { 2 infinite infirmities. } 3 hasteneth old age, 4 causeth deformity.	D 2

Affections

Affections of the minde are generally of two sorts.

6 Affections of the minde are generally two, i.



Of the third part called *Pathologia*, i. res contra natura, i. things against nature, being generally three, as followeth.

1 disease being of three sorts, i.	intem- pary of the si- milar parts in	1 quantity being eyther too 2 quality being either too	1 much, 2 little,	1 hot, 2 cold, 3 dry, 4 moist,
2 Cause being three, i.	2 evill confirmation, this hurts organicks in	1 figure, 2 number, 3 magnitude, 4 situation.		
3 Accidents or symptoms	3 solution of unitie in both,	1 simple and organick } parts.		
2 Cause being three, i.	1 prima- tive, i.	1 outwards, as	1 wounds, 2 contusions, 3 fractures, 4 dislocations, &c.	
2 Cause being three, i.	2 Antecedent, i. of evill humors, &c. being either	2 or by some outward hurt or meanes.	1 hereditaries, i. bred in the mothers womb, by some infection, &c. from the parents, or weaknesse, or ill forme of some part or member. 2 after the birth by 1 evil dyet, disorder, &c. 2 accident or abuse, &c.	
3 Accidents or symptoms	1 are called <i>Insulsum</i> , i. a bragge or reproach of the whole body, or part, saith <i>Jerimeus Thriverius</i> .	2 doe follow the disease, as the shadow doth the body	3 doe offend 3 waies, wherein the actio is either	1 abolished 1 hurting the quality either by vehement 2 any accident or cause. 1 the natural heat into inflama- 2 scabs into lepra, &c. 2 diminished. 3 depraved or wholly lost.

Of the fourth part called Semotica, i. the judging part or judiciall part,
i the Prognosticke part.

This fourth
part how to
judge of
diseases,

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| { | 1 they be | { | 1 hot, | | | |
| | 2 nature they be of either | | 2 cold, | | | |
| | | | 3 simple, | | | |
| | 5 infectious or not,
acute or coronicke. | | | | | |
| { | 1 what | { | 3 danger, | } or none like to follow. | | |
| | | | 4 cure, | | | |
| | | | 5 time of cure long or short. | | | |
| | { | | { | | 6 the cause is | 1 to be cured, and by what meanes, |
| | | | | | and to prove that it is either | 2 not to be cured, and the reason why. |
| | | 7 medicines in quality & operation are fit to be used. | | | | |
| { | { | { | 2 whose judgements are taken generally of foure things, i. of the | 1 Disease it selfe, | | |
| | | | 2 Nature of the part, | | | |
| | | | 3 Symptomes or accidents, | | | |
| | | | 4 Excrements voyded by nature. | | | |

Note that these foure parts aforesaid, are the contemplative parts of this thrice worthy faculty of curing, which ought to be first exactly knowne of any professor herein, before hee enter into the practicke part; for upon these foure pillars, was this worthy art built, and is as necessary to the Artist, as the head to the body: for as the body that hath all other members, and wanteth the head, can doe nothing for want of knowledge, so it is with the Artist that wanteth these foure Theoricke parts, which in him are required: for he is ever ready to mayme, kill, or spoyle his unfortunate Patient, that enters under his hands, sooner than to help or cure him, for lacke of the knowledge of these foure parts afore mentioned.

Of the Therapeutick, i. the practicke part, being the second generall part of
Chirurgery, of some called the fifth or curative part.

1 sheweth { 1 method. } of curing diseases.
the { 2 manner or way }
2 Part, 2 is triple, { 1 dyet, i. the right use of the 6 things not naturall.
Therapeuti- { 2 Pharmacopia, i. the use } 1 inwards,
ca, or Pra- { of medicine eyther } 2 outwards.
ctica, i. pra- { 3 manuell operation, i. hand working.
ctise.

Note ever, where one of these three will serve, use no other.

All operations agreeable to the rules of the Theoricke part
aforesaid, which the skilfull Artist must follow effectually in his
practise.

These unfortunate people that seeke to the unskilfull for cure of their
infirmities, may wel be compared to a foolish man, who having a garment
to make, will not put it to a Taylor to do it, but to a Smith or a Carpen-
ter to make it, and though it be not his profession, yet peradventure for
lucre of gaine, he will undertake to doe it, but how well (every man of
judgement may conjecture) but now commonly, most people in these our
dayes, seeme to have more care of making their garments, than the cure
of their maladies. To make a garment, they will looke out the best work-
man, but to cure their infirmities (though it stand on life or limme to be
lost,) they as soone chuse a sillie woman, or an ignorant fellow (chiefly
if they have gotten a little applause of the vulgar) before the learned
and skilfull Artist, and why? because those idle brained wretches that
neither feare the wrath of God, nor make conscience of their waies, will
not onely adventure, but make sure promises to cure any that they take
in hand, though it be impossible to be cured by the art or skill of man; for
how can they foreshew the danger, that know it not, but to get money?
and some thinking to get praise of others for their worke, will undertake
any cure, so bold and impudent are they, yet neither know the disease,
nor any perfect way to cure it, but as the blinde man shot the Crow; but
the more unwise those that employ them, as woful experience daily shew-
eth too much, and were perfect knowledge herein gotten so lightly, as
these Ignorants seeme, then vainly were all those great volumes made,
and so great study employed thereon.

The

The end of this worthy art or faculty.

- promise no
more than
you may
with a
good con-
science
performe,
and consi-
der
- 1 That health lyeth not in thy hands to give, therefore promise
and performe onely thy painefull diligence and industry.
- 2 There belongeth to every cure generally, these foure things, i. the
- 1 Determination of God,
2 Good industry and skill of the Artist,
3 Honest act of the Apothecarie,
4 Obedience and good usage of the Patient.
- 3 Of these foure parts abovesaid, there is but one in thy hands
to use, or two at the most.
- 4 The end of this worthy art is eyther to
- 1 preserve, } so farre forth as art and
2 cure, } nature may afford.

*Foure speciall things to be considered of every man that will practise this
famous worthy art of medicine.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 faithfull | } to your diseased Patient. |
| 2 true | |
| 3 trusty | |
| 4 honest, | } of life and conversation. |
| 5 sober | |
| 6 comfortable in words, | |

1 First, let your honest manners be equall to your excellent knowledge, therefore be

7 not deceiveable in deeds,
8 ever serving of God, love and pray unto him daily for his grace and assistance, and consider the end wherefore thou art called to use this worthy faculty, it is not onely for thine own gaine, as too too many do now abuse it, but you ought with all diligence to search out the secrets of nature, and endeavour chiefly hereby to stir up Gods glory, shewing his great goodnesse towards us, by comforting and curing the sore, sicke, and diseased people.

These are
the foure
things to
consider, i.

2 Before you take charge, foresee these six things, i. whether it be

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 honest before God and man, | } to be done, and the reasons how
and why it may, or may not bee
done. |
| 2 profitable to the Patient, | |
| 3 easie | |
| 4 hard | |
| 5 possible, | |
| 6 impossible | |

3 to admonish and urge the Patient to observe the three conditions of a Patient, i. to

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 hope with assurance, | } that medicine was not ordained for
disorderly persons, saith <i>Hippocrates</i> . |
| 2 obey with diligence, | |
| 3 endure with patience, | |

4 There be three causes why you should refuse the cure, i. where the

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 disease is uncurable by its own nature, or the patient so weak, that he cannot endure fit remedies. | } |
| 2 cure of one disease causeth a worse. | |
| 3 Patient is disobedient, and wil not observe fit order in all things as is requisite for the cure, for medicine, saith <i>Hippocrates</i> in his Aphorisme, was not ordained for disorderly and disobedient persons. | |

Briefe instructions for the Artist to consider, being called to a Patient, both generally and particularly.

First when
thou seest
the Patient,
consider
well

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|---|
| 2 parti-
cularly
these
eight
things, <i>i.</i>
to know
perfect-
ly the | 1 generally two things, <i>i.</i> { | 1 done, | |
| | what is | 2 to be done. | |
| | 1 disease whether
it be eyther a | { | 1 tumour against nature, |
| | | | 2 wound, |
| | | | 3 ulcer, |
| | | | 4 fracture, |
| | | | 5 dislocation, &c. |
| | 2 kinde, <i>i.</i> whether { | 1 simple, | |
| | | 2 compound. | |
| | 3 Differences wherein they differ the one from the other. | | |
| 4 causes, <i>i.</i> whether { | { | 1 primitive, | |
| | | 2 antecedent, | |
| | | 3 conjunct. | |
| 5 Signes, { | 1 generall, | | |
| | 2 particular. | | |
| 6 Prognostication what is like to follow, <i>i.</i> | | | |
| 7 Accidents that follow the disease as the shadow doth the body. | | | |
| 8 cure, in
which
consider
the | 1 perspe-
ctation, <i>i.</i> { | { | 1 what must be done first, and
so to proceed, <i>f. A.</i> |
| | | | 2 to foresee what may crosse
your cure, & how to prevent it. |
| | 2 inten-
tions fit
to use
in | { | 1 dyet, |
| | | | 2 preperation of the matter, |
| | | | 3 evacuation, |
| | | | 4 corroboration, |
| | | | 5 preventing or removing of
accidents, |
| | 6 cure at all times, | | |
| | 7 manuell operation. | | |

Of Tumors in generall being but three.

1 according to nature, as the { 1 balles of the cheeke,
2 brawnes of the { 1 armes,
3 muscles, &c. { 2 legges, &c.

2 Aboue nature which { 1 causeth deformity onely,
2 hurteth not the action, use, nor office of the
member, but can doe things without let or hin-
derance.

1 Humo- { 1 simple { 1 hot be- { 1 Phlegmon, of bloud,
ralis be- { be gene- { ing two, { 2 Erisypilas, of choler.
ing ge- { rally { 2 cold, { 1 Oedema, of flegme,
nerally { two, i. { being 2, { 2 Scirrus, of melancholy.

2 Compound { 1 equall { 1 when all foure humors
of many hu- { when { be equally mixt,
mors mixt { 2 two are equally mixt,
together, be- { 2 unequall, as two parts of one, and
ing generally { but one part of another.
two,

3 against
nature,
are ge-
nerally
three, i.

2 *Flatuosus*, i. a windy { 1 Timpanites,
tumor of spirits or va- { 2 Priapismus,
pours, as are { 3 Hernia Ventosa, &c.

3 *Varicosus* is sometimes of { 1 Spirits,
2 humours,
3 both spirits and humours.

Tumors in generall be three, i.

Now of the severall branches that spring of the tumors aforesaid.

From	1 Phlegmon springeth these ten branches following, <i>i.</i>	1 Phygithlon, <i>i.</i> Emunctory tumors inflamed, 2 Bubo, tumor of the groyne inflamed, 3 Phyma, a hot push, as a Fungus, 4 Fornuculus, a felon or whitflowe, 5 Antrax, a Carbuncle, 6 Gargareon, uvula inflamed, 7 Paristhma, Tonsilla inflamed, 8 Anurisma, an artery delated, 9 Gangrena, an inflammation not mortified, 10 Sphacelus, mortification confirmed.
	2 Erysipelas, springeth these 5 branches following, <i>i.</i>	1 Herps { 1 Miliaris, 2 Excedence, } <i>i.</i> pustles that eat. 3 Formica, } 2 Phlictene, blisters, 3 Epinyctides, blew pustles, 4 Hydrea, pustles, <i>i.</i> night galls, 5 Dracunculus, crimson veynes.
	3 Oedema, whose branches are nine, as followeth, <i>i.</i>	1. Atheroma, a soft tumor of the head, &c. with matter like oatmeale or pap, without paine. 2 Steatoma, with matter like grease, with hardnes, <i>i.</i> Napta, 3 Meliceris, <i>i.</i> great softned, with gravelly hard matter, 4 Hydrocele, Hernia aquosa, or humoralis, 5 Ascites, a hot dropisie, 6 Leucophlegmata, a cold dropisie, 7 Chyradis, Scrophulus, the Kings evill, 8 Bronchocele, <i>i.</i> Bocium, a great tumor about the throat, 9 Hydrocephalea, a watry tumor in a childes head.
	4 Scirrhus, whose branches are ten, as followeth, <i>i.</i>	1 Cancer, <i>i.</i> an unequall hard tumor, <i>i.</i> of 2 sorts, <i>i.</i> { 1 Occultus } { 1 out } { ulcera- 2 Elefantiasis lepra, <i>i.</i> an universall Cancer, { 2 Vlceratus } { 2 an } { tion, 3 Psora, dry scabs, itch, and is not lepra. 4 Enchymoma, contusions, <i>i.</i> blacke and blew, 5 Varices, swolne veynes, 6 Sarcocoele, Hernia Carnosa, flesh growing to the testicl 7 Polypus, spungy flesh growing in the nose, 8 Verruca, { 1 Acrochordonis, hangs by a threed, warts, { 2 Myrmecia, broad, alow, sharpe, above, 9 Cornua, { Corus and hard } { 1 feet, } { with labour. 10 Calbo, { Callus on } { 2 hands, }

5 Flatus as is before mentioned with many more.

From

6 Varico-
sus, whose
branches
are four-
teen, i. as

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Vitilig, i. morpew, | |
| 2 Exanthemata, i. small poxe or meafels, | |
| 3 Parotides, tumors behind the eares, | |
| 4 Mentagra, i. scabs on the chin, | |
| 5 the 5 rupturs { | 5 Entercole omentum, i. the carle } falls down |
| 6 { | 6 Epilocene, the testicle } into Stero- |
| 7 { | 7 Enteroepilocene, when both } tum. |
| 8 { | 8 Bubonocoele, a tumor of the flanke, |
| 9 { | 9 Exomphalos, a tumor of the navell. |
| 10 Arthritis, all gout, | |
| 11 Chiragra, hand gout, | |
| 12 Sciatica, huckel bone gout, | |
| 13 Genugra, knee gout, | |
| 14 Podagra, feet gout, &c. | |

E 3

of

Of Wounds.

A wound is
solution of
unitie new,
blondy
without
matter or
putrifica-
tion, whose
difference
is generally
taken of
three
things, & of
the

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------|
| 1 nature
of the
parthurt
being
either | 1 simple
2 hard, i. in
parts, | 3 meane, as | 1 soft in the | 1 flesh, |
| | | | 2 fat, &c. | |
| | | | 1 bones, | |
| | | | 2 joynts, &c. | |
| 2 organicks
which are
three, i. | 1 principals, i. | the | 1 braine, | |
| | | | 2 heart, | |
| | | | 3 liver, | |
| | | | 4 testicles, | |
| 2 the wound
it selfe is ey-
ther | 1 simple | without
& healed by the first intentio, i. cōglu- | 1 veines, | |
| | | | 2 arteries, | |
| | | | 3 nerves, | |
| | | | 4 vessels spermaticke | |
| 3 differences are divers,
some are | 2 compound | 1 with ac-
cidents, as | 1 belly, | |
| | | | 2 kidneys, | |
| | | | 3 matrix, &c. | |
| | | | 1 losse of substance, | |
| the utilities by the perfect know-
ledge of these above said things,
we have foure speciall utilities, for
thereof is taken the | 2 requires intentions to cure it. | 1 lost substance, | 2 accident, (tination, | |
| | | | 3 doleour, | |
| | | | 4 tumor, | |
| | | | 5 inflammation, | |
| 1 great, | 2 little, | 3 easie to cure, | 6 convulsion, &c. | |
| | | | 4 dangerous, | |
| | | | 5 mortall, &c. | |
| | | | 1 Prognostication, | |
| 2 intentions curative, | 3 invention of fit medicine | 4 perfect manner of apply-
ing of medicines most fit. | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Of Ulcers.

31

An Ulcer is
solution of
unity, with
matter dif-
fering in
substance,
and every
Ulcer is ey-
ther

1 simple
without
accidēts

2 com-
pound,
without
accidēts

whose
names and
differences
are taken of
five things
generally,
either of the

1 disease being
either { 1 simple,
2 compound.

2 cause being either { 1 primitive,
2 antecedent,
3 conjunct,

3 kindes
which are
divers, as { 1 plaine,
2 hollow,
3 fistulous,
4 filthy,
5 sanious,
6 virulent,
7 cancrus,
8 corrosive,
9 putrifactive, &c.

4 Sanies eyther { 1 good,
2 evill,

5 accidents
as with { 1 dolour,
2 tumour,
3 inflammation,
4 induration,
5 Callus,
6 evill flesh,
7 hard lippes,
8 distemper,
9 varices,
10 wormes,
11 bones corrupted, &c.

Of

Of Fractures.

Every Fracture of the bone is either

1 simple without any other malady, and are generally three, either it is

2 compound, either with

1 hard to cure, are these in

Consider Fractures

2 easier and lesse dangerous to cure, are all simple fractures of the

3 joyne in

1 a disease, as with

2 accidents, as with

1 old folkes because they be

2 cholericke persons

3 the ribs with

4 joynts and heads of the bones,

5 the scull, how little soever be dangerous,

6 which 6 be many broken pieces,

7 7 is a wound because of the binding,

8 bones with much marrow.

1 ribs,

2 middle of the

bones of the

3 yonger, soft, and moist persons.

1 head in

2 thigh in

3 legs

3 arms

4 nose in

5 ribbes

6 jawes

7 shoulder

8 cannell

9 hands

10 feet

1 the

} in

35

45

40

16

>daies,

} in

20

(daies,

11 hanch and point of the shoulders in forty
2 al according to 1 bone, 2 age, 3 aire or re-
the nature of the

Now having briefly discoursed both of the Theoricke and practicke parts of Surgery, I will briefly touch some other needfull things for the Artist not onely to know, but also to be very expert in the use thereof.

The three
operations
of the Sur-
gion afore-
said, i. to

1 seperate
things
hurtfull.

2 joyne
things divi-
ded,

3 reduce
things dis-
placed

in these o-
perations,
consider
these sixe
things, i. to
worke

1 safely, without hurt,
2 speedily, not detracting time,
3 easily, with little paine as may be.

4 Doing as you would bee done to
in the like case.

5 for competent reward, and not
onely for lucre, ungodly.

6 not warranting the cure, but flye
uncurable things as much as may
be; promise no more than art
may performe, and performe
that faithfully.

To perform these abovesaid
three things the better, hee
must know the perfect man-
ner and exact waies to ac-
complish his intent, both in

1 things { 1 medicinall,
2 stitching of wounds,
3 fit ligature or rollings.
4 making of { 1 tents,
2 splints,
3 stipes,
4 bolsters, &c.

Instruments

Instru-
ments and
meanes in
generall
which be in
common
use to work
by manuell
operation
to accom-
plish this
great work
in Surgery,
are II. as

- 1 stitches are gene-
rally three, as
 - 1 conglutinate, or } are five in particu-
incarnative } lar-
 - 2 compressive,
 - 3 reservative.
- 2 Tents, whose sundry sorts are eight.
- 3 Bolsters, whose sundry sorts are sixe.
- 4 ligatures be }
three sorts, i. } 1 conglutinate or incarnative,
2 expulsive,
3 retentive.
- 5 bleeding artificiall }
be generally foure, as } 1 Phlebotomy to open a veine,
2 Arteriatica to open an artery,
3 Ventose with scarification,
4 Sanfugium or horseleaches applyed.
- 6 Cetous, }
7 Cauteries are two, i. } 1 active by fire,
2 potentiall by burning medicines.
- 8 Bathes are generally two, i. }
1 naturall,
2 artificiall.
- 9 Frictions are three sorts, i. }
1 soft,
2 hard,
3 meane.
- 10 Sweats are gene-
rally of two sorts, i. } 1 naturall,
2 artificiall.
- 11 To doe
all the ope-
rations
with all its
instru-
ments, the
 - 1 medicinals
are generally
II. i.
 - 1 Anodines,
 - 2 Repercussives,
 - 3 Attractives,
 - 4 Resolutives,
 - 5 Mollificatives,
 - 6 Suppuratives,
 - 7 Mundificatives,
 - 8 Incarnatives,
 - 9 Conglutinatives,
 - 10 Corosives,
 - 11 Cicatrizatives.
- 2 manuals, un-
der which is
comprehen-
ded the use of
his
 - 1 Instruments in generall, f. A.
 - handy }
work, } 1 reduce } 1 fractures,
i. to } 2 separate things hurtfull,
3 joyne things divided,
4 use frictions, &c.

Now to begin with stiches, tents, bolsters, &c. and so to proceed in order as they are before mentioned, a briefe touch of them all as followeth.

Stiches in
generall are
of three
sorts, so na-
med by
their effects,
as

1 Conglu-
tinative, and
is of five
sorts, i. the

- 1 first, ordinary in wounds, thus,
- 2 secondly, with the Needle left in the place, as in stitching the haresorne lippe, &c. with the threed wound about the needle, thus,
- 3 thirdly, with quils or leather, &c.
- 4 fourthly with hookes,
- 5 fifthly, the dry stich.

2 compressive is

- 1 that stich which Skinners use,
- 2 used to
 - 1 stop great fluxe of bloud,
 - 2 wounds of the
 - 1 guts,
 - 2 panicles, &c.

3 Reservative, i.

- 1 as other stitching, but not drawne so straight together as the other.
- 2 good in wounds,
 - 1 rend,
 - 2 torne,
 - 3 ruptured, &c.

Also there bee other stichings wherein I referre you to the beholding of the cunning doer of them, with many of the abovesaid also.

consider in stiches
these three things,
i. the

- 1 Divers sorts of them,
- 2 Divers manner of their doing,
- 3 utility which is
 - 1 unite,
 - 2 retaine.

Of tents, when, how, and to what end they are used, whereof they are made,
and of their divers formes.

- 1 serve to eight sundry uses, & to wounds,
- 1 Deep, to enlarge and mundifie,
 - 2 needfull to keepe open,
 - 3 with filthy matter, altered by the ayre, &c.
 - 4 contused,
 - 5 bitten,
 - 6 rend,
 - 7 venemous,
 - 8 sores where the bone must be handled,
 - 9 fistulaes,
 - 10 & 10 sores that must be kept open.
- 2 are made, some of
- 1 soft old linnen cloth,
 - 2 tow, cotton, flaxe, wooll, &c.
 - 3 gold,
 - 4 silver, } hollow,
 - 5 lead, }
 - 6 sponge,
 - 7 eldern pith,
 - 8 gentian roots, &c.
- 3 are of divers forms,
- 1 long,
 - 2 short,
 - 3 bigge,
 - 4 little,
 - 5 hollow,
 - 6 massive,
- 2 all are taper wixt, the better to enter in.
- 4 are applyed sometimes
- 1 dry,
 - 2 dipt in
 - 1 unguents,
 - 2 waters,
 - 3 powders, &c.
- consider of tents generally these foure things, i. their
- 1 substance whereof they are made,
 - 2 formes,
 - 3 manner of application,
 - 4 sundry uses as abovesaid, being eight.

Of Bolsters or Plumatiales.

made eyther of {
 1 flaxe or tow,
 2 cotton,
 3 wooll,
 4 fine linnen { 1 cloth,
 2 ragges,
 5 sponge.

Bolsters
they are

2 for the most part of fixe
 sorts, which take their
 names of their uses, as
 bolsters, {
 1 retentive to stop bloud,
 2 conglutinative, or
 incarnative,
 3 expulsive,
 4 restrictive,
 5 confortative,
 6 conservative.

3 applyed, some, {
 1 wet,
 2 dry.

4 some to {
 1 presse the member divided,
 2 nourish } naturall heat,
 3 conserve }
 4 keepe the member from paine of rolling, &c.

Consider in bolsters these
 foure things, i. their {
 1 substance,
 2 fixe sorts,
 3 manner of application,
 4 sundry utilities.

Of Ligatures or Roulings.

1 Conglutinative or § 1 greene wounds,
Incarnative, used in 2 fractures, &c.

2 Expulsive used in hollow { 1. Apostomes,
2. Wounds,
3. Old ulcers;
4. Fistulaes, &c.

Lygatures or Roulings are of three sorts, i. 3 Retentive, being common, used onely to keepe on medicines, being applyed, &c.

herein consider fixe things, i. the { 1 substance { 1 woollen,
2 linnen, &c.
2 length,
3 breadth,
4 sort which is best for your purpose,
5 manner of doing it,
6 utilities, &c.

Of bleeding, and the manner thereof in generall.

1 nature, as by } 1 Menstrua, 2 Hemoroids.

2 Art, done ei- } 1 Phlebotomy, i. opening a veine,
ther by } 2 Arteriatomia, i. opening an artery,
3 Ventose, with scarification,
4 Leaches or blood-suckers applyed.

3 Accident, } 1 nose bleeding,
as by erup- } 2 vomit, } of blood.
tion by } 3 spitting, }
4 Dissenterie, or bloody fixe,
5 pissing of blood,
6 Varices,
7 Anurisma, or ruption of an arterie,
8 Erosion in ulcers, &c.
9 Wounds,
10 Divers other casuall meanes.

Bloud is
evacuated
generally
three waies,
i. either by

Note that
we bleed
eyther by

- 1 Evacuation, i. to bleed abundantly,
- 2 Eventation, when humours boyle and bubble in the veynes by evill quality, and done by little at once to vent the vapours.
- 3 Revulsion, to divert or plucke backe, or opposite the humour to the opposite part in full bodies, &c.
- 4 Derivation, derive the matter from one part to another, flowing before it bee fully settled or congealed, as in Plurisie, &c.

Of Phlebotomy, with divers observations to it belonging, it is an
artificiall incision of veynes.

The Artist
that must be
admitted to
let blood,
must

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 1 sharpe sighted, | 1 launcets, |
| 2 | 2 steady, strong, and nimble handed, | 1 good } 2 flemes, &c. |
| 3 | 3 much used to this operation, | 3 ligatures. |
| be | 4 furnished with things | 2 bands, |
| 4 | necessary, as | 3 cotton, & lint, |
| | | 4 bolsters, |
| | | 5 restrictives to stop blood, &c. |
| 5 | 5 number of veines | 1 head 15 |
| 2 know | usually opened, | 2 armes 6 |
| perfectly the | which are thirty | 3 hands 6 |
| 6 | nine, i. in the | 4 fundament 4 |
| | | 5 legs 8 |
| 7 | 6 true place of the veynes, that he mistake not. | |
| | 7 right way to open them, | 1 place, } 1 little, |
| | which differ | 2 veynes, } 2 great, |
| | according to | either } 3 deep or aparent. |
| | the | 3 blood, } 1 thinne, |
| | | eyther } 2 grosse. |
| | | 1 first, } to make } 1 frication, |
| | | 2 secondly, } 2 ligature, |
| 8 | 8 manner how to doe it, i. | 3 thirdly, the vein being found, stirre it with your thumb or finger, that it slip not, then open it, f. A. |
| | | 4 fourthly, after the evacuation, |
| | | 1 remove your ligature, |
| | | 2 close with wound, |
| | | 3 apply your lint & bolst. |
| | | 4 then binde it up, f. Ar. |
| 9 | never let blood without the counsell of the learned Physitian, and doe it as he appointeth, i. | 1 open the right veine, |
| 10 | observe these three orders | 2 draw the just quantity of blood, if possible. |
| very diligently, what is to be done, | 1 before, | |
| | 2 at the present time of | blee- |
| | 3 after | ding. |

Of him that giveth counsell to let bloud.

The Artift
that giveth
counsell to
let bloud,
must confi-
der that it is
done with
an intent

1 generally } 1 preserve health,
eyther to } 2 remove diseases,

2 particu- } 1 Evacuate,
larly eyther } 2 Draw out,
to } 3 Restraine,
4 Alter,
5 Disburthen na-
ture,

in which hee must consider
in all persons, these eight
things following, i. as

- 1 Age, if to { 1 preserve, doe { 1 children before fourteen } yeares old,
 { it not to { 2 old folks after seventy }
 { 2 remove diseases, doe it to all ages, f. A.
- 2 Strength, if { 1 strong, bleed largely,
 { 2 weake, bleed more sparingly,
- 3 Habitude if { 1 good, with great veines, bleed largely,
 { 2 ill, bleed lesse.
- 4 Country, if { 1 hot, } bleed the { 1 more,
 { 2 cold, } { 2 lesse.
- 5 time, if to { 1 preserve, doe it in the Spring, chiefly in the morning,
 { 2 cure sicknesse, doe it at all times when need is, f. A.
- 6 Custome, be- { 1 prevent some disease,
 ing done ei- { 2 avoyd excrements that { 1 menstrua,
 ther to { hinder health, as { 2 Hemoroyds, &c.
- 7 Signes and rules { 1 observed,
 of astronomy, are { 2 omitted chiefly of the most learned,
 of some { 3 nay, of all in extremity neglected.
- 8 orders to be observed are { 1 before,
 generally three, as how to { 2 at the present time, } bleeding, followeth
 use the Patient: { 3 after

What to doe before bleeding.

Before
bleeding,
consider ge-
nerally
these eight
things, i.

- 1 first, who may { 1 bleed,
2 not bleed.
- 2 why we bleed, it is for { 1 preserve health, & prevent sickness
two causes, either to { 2 cure diseases.
- 3 fouré waies { 1 evacuation, { 1 much,
to bleed, it is { 2 eventation, { to emp- 2 little,
done eyther { 3 revulsion, { ty 3 and draw backe,
byl { 4 derivation, { 4 neere hand.
- 4 fouré things { 1 cruditie in the { 1 stomacke,
put backe bleed- { 2 veynes.
ding for a time, { 2 Compaction of filthy humours, hurtfull in
till they be { any part,
remedied, { 3 Costivenesse with dried excrements,
4 weakenesse of the mouth of the stomacke.
- 5 that Egestion be voyded before bleeding.
- 6 The strength { 1 of the party, either { 1 strong,
{ 2 weake.
{ 2 to consider thereby the quantity fit to draw.
- 7 The veynes { 1 appeare not, how to helpe it,
if it { 2 be small, bleed after meat, f. A.
- 1 Also have all needfull things for your use, ready in place be-
fore you begin.

What

What is required at the present time of bleeding, there is required in the Artift and Patient, generally two things.

At the present time of bleeding, there is required in the

Artift in generall, these fixe things, 1. to	1 have cleare	1 fight,	2 1 day,
	and perfect	2 light either by	2 candle,
		1 first, by friction,	
	2 prepare the	2 secondly, by ligature,	
	member,	3 thirdly, to stay the veyne that it	
		flap not,	
		4 fourthly, to open it, 1. A.	
	3 consider which is the	1 long wise,	
	best way of the three	2 overthwart,	
	to open it, eyther	3 oblique.	
4 know	4 when to make	1 large,	
	the orifice,	or	
		2 small.	
5 how	5 govern the		
6	6 redresse		
	ny accidents.		
			in time of bleeding.

2 Patient in gene- rall, these three things, as	1 quietnesse both of	1 body,
		and
		2 minde.
		2 willing obedience,
	3 bold and stout of courage, voyd of feare,	

After bleeding.

After bleeding there
is required
in the

1 Artist
these five
things, i. to

1 remove the ligature.

2 close the wound, and binde it up, s. A.

3 place the member fittest from bleeding, &c.

4 Instruct the Patient
how to governe him-
felfe in { 1 Dyet,
2 Exercise,
3 Sleepe,
4 Venus acts, &c.

5 discerne and judge
of the bloud, what
and how it is by the { 1 colour,
2 substance,
3 contents,
4 taste, &c.

2 Patient diligently to obey, and not to omit the precepts of
the cunning Artist, lest hee repent his folly too late, saying
had I wist

Of Arteriatomie or opening of an Arterie.

This is an
artificiall
opening of
the artery,
used chiefly
but in two
places, i.

1 on the
temples,

2 behind
the eares

whose

1 manner
of opening
is

2 utilities
are for

1 first, shave the place,

2 secondly, rub the place with a
napkin, &c.

3 thirdly, make small incision,

4 fourthly, having drawne suffici-
ent, stop it.

5 apply { 1 a plaister of Masticke,
either { 2 halfe a Beane slit in two

6 then binde it fast.

7 some { 1 the artery, } through
cut { 2 not the artery }

1 great fluxe of { 1 eyes,
Catars to the. } 2 breast, &c.

2 sicknesse { 1 hot flux inveterate,
of the head { 2 vaporous spirits co-
caused of } tained in those arte-
ries.

3 long dolour of the sides.

4 all dolours that proceed of a hot
pituitous substance.

5 swimming } of the head,
6 giddinesse }

7 long fluxion of the eyes.

Of Ventosing or Boxing.

	1 Scarification,		1 what it is,	
			2 for what intent you doe it.	
		in these consider these eight things, i.	3 which sort is best to use for your purpose, either with scarification or without.	
			5 what places are fittest to apply them, both generall and particular.	
Ventoses are applied in two sorts, either with	2 out scarification,		6	6 before the application,
			7	7 the manner how to apply them,
			8	8 after the application.
		1 Phlebotomy draweth blood deeper than		1 boxing,
Of the differences be twene		2 Ventoses purge more the		2 bloudsuckers.
		3 Leaches or bloud-suckers draw deeper then Ventoses.		1 thin blood than the thicke, 2 utter parts than the inner parts.

we apply Ventoses with

1 scarification,

1 to the

- 1 necke behinde neere the head, for diseases of the
 2 mids of the shoulders in
 3 sides of the necke and chin, in defects of the
 4 shoulders for the
 5 reines, for apoplexies of the
 6 armes
 7 *Os sacrum* for
 8 thighes,
 9 legges,
 10 ancles,

2 it is
 1 somewhat painefull
 2 done either to

- 1 mould of the head to
 2 Hypoconders to divert bleeding at the nose: if the right nostrill bleed, apply it on the liver, if the left, on the spleene, so in all other parts: *Galen*.
 3 beginning of the nerves in the poule for Palsie.

2 out scarification to the

- 4 parts under the Paps to divert
 5 ribbes to reduce them.
 6 Navell for the
 7 Flankes, for ventosities of the spleene.
 8 Vritories to draw downe the stone and gravell into the bladder.
 9 Eares
 10 orifice of ulcers
 11 tumors to draw matter that lyeth deep to the utter parts, &c.
 12 necke in squinsie, &c.
 13 biting of venemous

H

Things

Things to be considered before you apply Ventoses.

1 the time of the } 1 Moone, } 1 in the full,
 } doe it } 2 not in the wane,
 } 2 day is best about 2 or 3 after noone,
 } 3 being of the glasses, &c. on the place is halfe an
 } houre.

2 in plethoric bodies doe it with scarification.

Before you
 apply them,
 consider
 these fixe
 things, i.

3 if the } 1 thick, } 1 scarifie the deeper,
 bloud be } 2 and grosse, foment the place with hot
 } water, and rubbe it well with a hot
 } cloath.
 } 2 thin, } 1 scarifie lightly,
 } 2 rub the place with the hand first.

4 If you will scarifie, then apply first, ever a dry Ventose, and then scarifie, and then set on the Ventose againe, s. A.

5 Rub well the place first all about with your hand very well to disperse the bloud and humours, before you apply your Ventose.

6 Apply your Ventose an houre or two after the bath, and never in the bath.

The manner of applying Ventoses.

- 1 Horne, &c. to sucke, prepare the place, and apply them without scarification, then sucke them with your mouth.
- 2 Glasse, &c. put waxe or some sticking plaister within, in the bottome, then put in your tow that it sticke fast to it, then fire the tow with a candle, and clap the mouth of the glasse close on the place, s. A.

If they be
of

- 1 draw sufficient,
 - 2 remove them often if need be, and new scarifie it, and wipe it dry, and then apply it againe.
 - 3 if it bleed not well after the first scarification, then rub the place with the mouth of the glasse, or thryp it with your naile, and garle it anew, and set on the glasse againe.
 - 3 any
fort, 4 Let it remaine a reasonable time to draw out sufficient, if not at one time, reiterate it two or three times, and ever scarifie it new.
- If winde or evill bloud, grosse and thicke doe it, after that dry the place scarified with a soft cloath, and then anoynt the place after the use of the Ventose with oyle of Roses, fresh Butter, &c.

After the ventosing is finished.

After ven-
tosing, con-
sider these
four things,

- 1 dry the place eyther with a soft { 1 cloath,
2 sponge.
- 2 next, anoynt the place eyther with { 1 oyle of roses,
2 fresh butter, &c.
- 3 he may sleepe within an houre after it.
- 4 if done with scarification, governe them as those let bloud.

- 1 must not be { 1 womens breasts } left they enter too deepe.
set on { 2 other soft places }
- 2 if they will sticke fast being applyed, foment the place.

Ventoses

- 3 must not be kept { 1 about the principall parts or members,
on long, chiefly { 2 behinde the { 1 necke,
2 shoulders,
on the right Hypoconder, &c.

- 1 make good choice of your wormes, some be
- 1 good, and are
- 2 ma-
ligne or
vene-
mous, i.
- 2 these are used where ventoses cannot, as on the
- 3 Diseases wherein they are most u-
sed, i.
- 4 how to apply them
- 5 how to
- 6 being fallen, if he bleed too much, apply either
- 1 found in } 1 cleare waters,
2 ponds with sandy ground or gravell.
2 with little heads and small bodies,
3 round red bellied,
4 rayed on the backe like threeds of gold,
5 kept a day or two in } 1 cleane them,
cleane water to } 2 draw the better.
6 by some kept a yeare in a glasse, and change the
water once in 10 daies, with crums of bread.
1 bred in filthy pooles with carrion, &c.
2 with great heads,
3 greenish colour with blew raies on the backe,
with blacke bodies.
these cause } 1 tumors venemous,
2 inflammations,
3 ulcers.
4
5 Messalinus dyed by putting one on his knee.
6 legges, } 10 old ulcers,
7 fundament, } 11
8 matrix mouth } 12 apost. } 11 venemous,
9 parts empty } 12 emunctory,
of flesh, } 13 places bare of flesh.
1 morphew,
2 ring wormes,
3 great itch in any part, its fitter then scarification,
4 set to the hemeroyds, they evacuate from all the members,
and excellent for melancholy.
1 first, let the place be very cleane, else they will not bite,
2 then rub the part till it waxe red,
3 then apply them, hold it neere the head with a cloth, then
pricke the place that it bleed, or put a drop of bloud on the
place, and then put the head of the Leach to it.
1 make him } 1 much } 1 cut off his tayle, (gers,
draw } 2 or strip out the bloud with your fin-
2 little, leave him whole, and being full, will fall
2 remove him, put } 1 salt, 2 vineger, (of himseife,
on his head either } 3 finders or ashes, separate him with a
hayre.
1 lynt, 2 brent cloath,
3 a cloth wet in cold water and vineger,
4 Hylor stamp &c.

Of Cetons and the use of them, &c.

Cetons, in
it consider
in generall
fixe things,
i.

- 1 Quid, it is usually a little cord eyther of
 - 1 hayre,
 - 2 threed,
 - 3 filke,
 - 4 cloath,
 - 5 woollen yarne, &c.
- 2 the intent why we use them is eyther to
 - 1 divert fluxes,
 - 2 draw out humours, &c.
- 3 manner of applying is
 - 1 with fit Instruments,
 - 2 eyther
 - 1 fire much used in old time,
 - 2 out fire, now most in use.
 - with
 - 1 neck be-
hinde, be-
tween the
first and
second
vertibers
to divert
& draw
 - 1 fluxi-
on,
 - 2 cat-
tars,
&c.
 - from
the
 - 3 rheums that fal from
the head to the
 - 1 head,
2 eyes,
3 gummes,
4 jawes,
5 loynes,
6 backe,
7 hanches,
8 joynts,
 - 1 stomacke,
2 lungs, &c.
- 4 the places commonly of their application, are generally foure, i. the
 - 2 Navell swolne with watry humours, &c.
 - 3 cods or scro-
tum for
 - 1 watry humours,
 - 2 Hernia aquosa, &c.
 - 4 wounds
 - 1 through the
 - 2 the better to purge the matter.
 - 1 legges,
2 thighes,
3 armes, &c.
- 5 the utiliti-
ties are to
 - 1 revell or turne a fluxe to the contrary part,
 - 2 derive or draw from the place conjunct,
 - 3 evacuate,
 - 4 intercept, prevent or stop a fluxe, that it fall not to a place to hurt.
- 6 the order to governe him after it is done, i.
 - 1 first dresse it presently with a digestive two or three daies, and so proceed, f A. to other intentiōs,
 - 2 secondly, put in a new Ceton when need is,
 - 3 thirdly, after the Ceton is taken away, purge the Patient, and so doe before you apply any.

Of Cauteries in generall with their use, &c.

Cauteries
in generall
are of two
sorts, i.

1 Actuell
done by
metallin in-
struments,

2 Potentiall
done by
burning
medicines
applied,

in the
apply-
ing of
which,
consider
generall-
ly three
things, i.
what to
doe

1 before, in which consider

2 at the time present, i. to

3 after it is done, con-
sider how to

- 1 the differences,
- 2 which sort is best for your purpose,
- 3 their effects,
- 4 how they further your intent,
- 5 who is fit thereto.

- the {
- 6 complexion of the body,
 - 7 nature of the part,
 - 8 disease, and how it may be-
nefit,
 - 9 time of application,
 - 10 places usuall thereto.

- 1 to comfort the Patient with good words,
- 2 know how to apply the cauteries
- 3 prepare the place, f. A.
- 4 to be carefull in doing it, and doe it with good consideration,
- 5 doe it boldly and effectually, not regarding the clamour or cry of the Patient, but doe what must be done, yet be not butcherly,
- 6 binde him fast if need be.

1 Dresse the place,

2 continue the issue, and how long,

3 remove the accidents, and what they bee that usually happeneth thereby.

Of the actual Cauteries.

1 it is very profitable in many diseases.

2 its made { 1 either { 1 gold, 2 silver, 3 iron,
of { 4 Steele, 5 lead, &c.
2 in divers formes, as the workè and place requires.

3 places to apply them are divers, i.

1 to the coronal future { 1 at the end of the sagittal future,
2 for { 1 megrim,
3 to draw grosse vapours from the braine,
4 Epilepsia to breath out venemous vapours at the part.

2 as cause is to { 1 revell,
2 derive,
3 intercept,
4 evacuate.

In actual cauteries consider these five things in generall, i.

1 without venemous quality, more { 1 healthful, 2 sodainly done
2 enemy { 1 venime,
to all { 2 corruption,
3 free from causing any accident,
4 to preserve the part from putrification,
5 wonderfull to consume a maligne quality hid in the body or member, applyed to the place grieved
6 excel- { 6 correct a cold weake distemper,
lent to { 7 consume & dry superfluous moisture,

4 the utilities it is

1 tooth ach,
2 eares payned,
3 squinsie, { 1 almonds,
4 inflammation of the { 2 columella,
5 rheums { 9 sciatica,
6 polipus { 10 gangrens,
7 agilops { 11 great fluxe of bloud,
8 ulcers { 12 mortification,
corosive { 13 carbuncles { 14 bubons { 15 corrupt bones to sep.
maling { 16 venimous bitings, &c.
all these following in

8 good in

5 after removing of them, apply a fit disgestive to remove the asker, and then use other things, f. A.

1 Medicines

which by extreme heat doe burne the part like fire,

2 of these be divers kinds both

1 simple,

2 compound,

3 naturall,

4 artificiall.

2 Carefully to be considered the nature & temperature of the

1 person

1 strong and rude, use strong

2 delicate } and tender use

3 lean } weaker

4 nervous,

5 tendous,

medicines

that its applied to, if

2 place

heads of Muscles,

6 to the

2 great

1 Veines,

2 Arteries.

3 body repleat, then first

bleed,

purge, &c

1 chiefly

1 Head,

2 Armes,

3 Legs, &c.

Flux of the Eyes,

Megrum,

Head-ach,

Epilence,

Difficult breathing,

Ophthalmia,

Red face,

Tooth-

ach.

Eares

Squinsie,

Uvula,

falne.

Almons,

1 oftent to the forehead where the sagital and coronal sutures meet, it must penetrate to the bone, good for

2 To the

head in 4

places, the

hair first

shaven

2 also

2 behind

3

3 above

the eares on each side of the head.

at the end of the Suture Lamdoyd, not on the Muscle *Cyathophir*, to be sure hold your finger on the place, and cause him to open and shut his mouth, to and fro, so may you perceive the Muscles end,

4 to the neck

1 betweene the first and second vertiber,

2 for 1 inveterate flux of the eyes,

2 catters

3 distillations } to stop them from

} falling to the breast

3 Item, in the inside of the armes about the middle of it neere the

1 Veins,

2 Arteries,

} but touch them not.

4 on the legge three inches

1 outside betweene the two bones,

(from the knee either in the

2 inside neere the Veines.

1 of the body to issue out matter contained

1 vehement dolour,

2 humours maligne,

3 vaporous fumes.

4 Applied to divers other parts

2 as in

1 vapours,

Baths are
either uni-
versall or
particularly
used and are
generally of
two sorts, i.

1 Natu-
rall

2 Artifi-
ciall

in the use of
which con-
sider gene-
rally five
things i.
their

1 Qualities either { 1 hot,
2 cold.

2 Effects as to { 1 bind.
2 loose.
3 open the pores.
4 reſtraine.
5 make thin.
6 heat.
7 coole.
8 dry.
9 moiſten.
10 clenſe.
11 evacuate.
12 reſolve.
13 appeaſe dolour, &c.

3 Vtilities, { 1 preſerve health.
2 cure diſeaſes.

4 Preparation of the body before.
2 Man- { 1 of bathing.
ner { 2 to { 1 cloſeth the pores.
hot { 2 ſtops excrements.
3 heats the bloud.

5 Order, i. the { 1 to bathe { 1 in the morning
is either { 2 at 4. after-noon.
3 Time { 1 day halfe an
2 ſtay- { 1 in { 1 in
it the { 2 next one
houre or two.
2 ing into long hurts.

6 Hurts { 1 immo- { 1 dryeth { the
being ill { derately { 2 weakens { body
uſed, i. { 2 goe not in with a full ſto-
mack it hurts much.
3 alſo not to dry the head
well after a Bath doth very
much hurt.

of

Frictions in it consider these six things, i. their

- 1 Definition, it is a rubbing or friction of the vtter parts of the body, or part either
 - 1 generall on all the body.
 - 2 a particular part as
 - 1 Head, 2 Arme,
 - 3 Legge, &c.
- 2 Kinds are three, i.
 - 1 hard.
 - 2 soft.
 - 3 mean.
- 3 Times
 - 1 it may be done at all times, chiefly in the mornings.
 - 2 are either
 - 1 long. 2 short.
 - 3 mean.
- 4 Effects
 - 1 hard and
 - 1 long
 - 1 fasteneth, constraineth, makes the flesh hard.
 - 2 extenuateth, dissolves, makes revulsion.
 - 2 short
 - 1 makes the skin red for a time.
 - 2 leaveth the flesh moist, and very little hard.
 - 3 mean, increaseth and filleth with flesh, but hard.
 - 2 soft and
 - 1 long
 - 1 evaporateth and breatheth out.
 - 2 diminisheth the flesh.
 - 3 openeth the pores of the skin.
 - 4 leaveth the flesh soft and moistneth.
 - 2 short makes little alteration.
 - 3 mean
 - 1 makes thick
 - 2 agments and filleth with flesh, yet
 - 3 moistish
 - 3 mean and
 - 1 long
 - 1 diminisheth and leaveth the flesh neither
 - 2 warmeth a little.
 - 3 leaveth the flesh in a mean.
 - 2 short
 - 1 quality
 - 2 quantity
 - 3 neither to
 - 3 bring
 - 1 hard.
 - 2 soft.
 - 3 soft.
- 5 manner of doing it
 - 1 either with a
 - 2 sponge.
 - 3 course linnen cloth warme, &c.
 - 2 in this
 - 1 soft and easie till the place become red.
 - 2 begin below and so ascend upwards.
 - 3 order.
 - 3 disper-
 - 1 humours.
 - 2 spirits.
 - 3 excrements.
 - 4 warmeth and exciteth naturall heat.
 - 5 looseth and openeth the pores of the skin.
 - 6 mollifieth or hardneth, used accordingly.
- 6 utili-
 - 1 divers Fluxes, Rheumes, &c.
 - 2 cauleth free passage of blood and humours in the fleshy parts.
 - 3 Scabs. 2 Itch. 3 Tumours.

All the Applicative Medicines which the Chyrurgion useth, their operations are generally but eleven as followeth.

These are those eleven as

- 1 Anodines to appease paine are of three sorts done either by
 - 1 Attractives,
 - 2 Evacuatives,
 - 3 Narcotticks.
- 3 Repercussives be three sorts done either with things either by
 - 1 cold and moist,
 - 2 cold and dry,
 - 3 hot and astringent to corroborate.
- 3 Resolutives are of two sorts, i.
 - 1 Rarificatives,
 - 2 Disgestives.
- 4 Mollicatives done by strong heat and little
 - 1 Drynesse,
 - 2 Moisture.
- 5 Attractives three sorts done either
 - 1 elementall quality, i. heat and thin substance,
 - 2 hidden propertie as Purges worke,
 - 3 accident.
- 6 Suppuratives, i. two sorts done by
 - 1 things hot and moist,
 - 2 accident.
- 7 Mundificatives they
 - 1 separate
 - 2 draw
 - 3 scoure
 out excrements by hidden property
- 8 Incarnatives scowre and dry moderately to increase flesh.
- 9 Conglutinatives be
 - 1 dryer
 - 2 lesse dry
 then
 - 1 Incarnatives.
 - 2 Cicatrizatives.
- 10 Cicatrizatives be hot and astringent, some
 - 1 proper by nature,
 - 2 Artificiall.
- 11 Corosives are of three sorts, i.
 - 1 Vesicatories,
 - 2 Causticks or ruptories.
 - 3 Corosives.

More of all these shall follow in order to shew more at large particularly.

These be generally of two sorts, i.

1 Proper and are

all that contrary the cause of pain, which is either

1 distemper of
 1 heat, 2 cold, 3 dry do cause mean paines.
 4 moist cause little dolour.

2 solution of unitie.

2 all that
 1 open, 2 purge, 3 rarifie,
 disburthen nature

4 digest, 5 attenuate, 6 evacuate,
 of matter either thick, viscus, windy, vaporous, sharpe, cold, &c.

3 done so that it exceed not above one degree of temperature, of the distemper that causeth the pain in either

1 heat, 2 cold, 3 drith, 4 moisture, } doe all S.A.

4 used
 1 first to contrary the disease,
 2 in paines that be not very stubborne or rebellious, to resist either in

1 inflammation, 2 fluxion, 3 tumour, &c.

1 Narcotticks, stupifactive, i. to astonish the sence of the part.
 2 Seldome used before purging in weak parts, or neere noble part.
 3 Most commonly cold in the fourth degree.

2 Improper and are

4 Such
 1 as stop the passages of the Animall spirit from the part, and so deprive the sence thereof,
 2 as neither re-moves the

1 cause 2 paine } doe stupifie and benumme the part.

5 Done by accident, as by
 1 hard legature.
 2 compression.

6 Vsed in bit-ter paines
 1 that resist all other Medicines,
 2 sometimes first, lest the patient perish.

7 Seldome used
 1 without addition of
 2 without those correctives for feare lest they
 1 Castorium. 2 Mirrh.
 3 Saffron, &c.
 1 extinguish the naturall heat
 2 cause 1 mortification. (&c.
 2 blacknes of the part

Herein consider the
 1 cause of pain
 2 paine it selfe
 3 part pained

also consider, some Medicines remove
 the cause, the paine and not the cause.
 nei-ther 1 cause 2 paine } but stupifie.

Note intolerable paines by

1 inflammation 2 gāgrena } are soo. 1 bleeding 2 purging (part 3 scarifying the } then 1 Anodines 2 Narcoticks.
 are mitigated by

Dolor sit medicina doloris.

Of Repercussives.

Repercussives be generally of 2 sorts either by

2 Nature being also of two sorts, either

1 watry, cold and moist without any astringent, and

1 therefore weak as

- 1 Purslane,
- 2 Lettice,
- 3 Melons,
- 4 Houfleeke,
- 5 All Narcotticks, &c.

2 Doe expell and drive back by cold, &c.

2 Earthy and astringent of which some be

1 cold

1 grosse

1 and of earthy parts,

2 be truly Repercussives.

1 and more effe

1 lenitive things,

2 Equall mixt with

2 Vineger in cold grosse matter.

2 Hot and corroborative and keepe backe Fluxes.

Simple

Compound

2 Accident without quality as

- 1 legiture,
- 2 compression,
- 3 rolling,
- 4 revulsion, by
- 5 ventoses, &c.

1 bleeding

2 friction

} opposite,

1 Well to remove your Medicine before

1 the part wax black,

2 it extinguisheth naturall heat.

1 Complexion of the

1 body.

2 part pained.

2 To respect herein the

2 Medicine to be made fit to the

1 griefe,

2 part offended.

3 Nature of the part grieved, for all parts may not endure likewise percussion.

Consider

1 to the

1 Groynes,

2 Arme-pits,

2 Glandes behind the Eares.

3 By no means apply repercussives

2 strong to

1 Women,

2 Children,

3 Eunuches.

1 bodies

1 plethorick

} before purging.

3 on

2 full of ill humours

2 make

1 grosse

2 sharpe

3 venemous

4 criticall

} but use rather attractives.

4 Weak repercussives in great

1 inflammations,

2 disease,

2 as Lettice, &c.

3 availe little.

5 Put no strong repercussive on a small defluxion, for it

1 straightens the skin,

2 stops the passages,

3 increaseth the inflammation,

4 often causeth

1 Scirrhus,

2 Induration, &c.

6 To repell care fully according to the

1 magnitude of the disease.

2 strength of the patient.

3 nature of the

1 flux,

2 member offended

1 worke by heat and thin
substance they doe

- 1 dry little,
- 2 open } the pores of the
- 3 relax } Skin,
- 4 attenuate humours,
- 5 dissipate } by evaporation things shut up under
- 6 discuss } the Skin, and doe ease the paine as

Anodines doe.

1 Rarifa-
ctives

are

- 1 simple as
 - 1 Sage,
 - 2 Ebulus,
 - 3 Melior,
 - 4 Dill,
- 2 compound as
 - 1 Camomill,
 - 2 Lillies, &c.

2 called weak resolatives
used in the

- 1 increase } of superficiall
- 2 state } humours.
- 1 windy.
- 2 matter } 2 hot and moist.

1 called Diaphoreticks, or relaxes

- 1 simple, as these & such like,
 - 1 Brioni,
 - 2 Galbanum,
 - 3 Thys,
 - 4 Amomacum, &c.
- 2 compound as
 - 1 Oile } 1 Bay, 2 Tyles,
 - of } 3 Nardinum.
 - 2 Diaparma,
 - 3 Oxycroetium, &c.

2 Dige-
stives.

- 1 then Rarifactives.
- 2 to divide insensible matter compact.
- 3 hotter } 3 often then Attractives, for oft an Attractive applied to a hard body
- is resolute, but used to some other, it draweth from within.
- 4 Are not used in the increase of Tumours, except Astringents be added, lest
- thereby they draw and increase the fluxion.

1 only in the declination of Tumours.

- 1 Skin is thick and hard.
- 2 where } 1 is cold and grosse } 1 mollifie the subtile } part
- the } 2 Hu- } after incisions left it } 2 harden the grosse }
- mour } 3 lyeth deep in the body or part grieved.
- 3 in part of least sence, because these be strong workers.

1 A part oppressed
with fluxion

- 1 for } 1 Gangrena,
- 2 There leave resolution, and use } 2 Sphacelus.
- scarification, &c.

6 Are not
used to

- 1 Liver,
- 2 the } 2 Spleen,
- 3 Stomack,
- 4 Bowels,

but with Astringents added.

7 Are applyed to a part more

- 1 dull, use the stronger, &c.
- 2 sensible as the } 1 Eye }
- 2 Nerves } weaker.

The resolutive are of two sorts, 1.

- 1 Soften and relax hard parts { 1 and to bring them to their naturall estate.
2 hardned either by { 1 consolation, cure it by things hot and dry.
2 drynesse cure it by things hot and little moist, as in Scirruses.
- 2 Temperately hot without manifest shew of { 1 drynesse, for if heat and drynesse joyne together, it causeth attraction.
2 Moystnesse such are putrifacives, for if the heat cannot overcome the moysture, it causeth putrefaction.
- 3 To worke more by strong heat { 1 to moysten as the Sun dissolves Ice, &c.
2 but are temperate in { 1 drying,
2 moysning.
- Some { 1 simple and weak as { 1 Lillies,
2 compound as { 2 Mallowes, &c.
3 Butter.
of { 1 Lillies,
2 Almonds Dulc.
3 Camomill, &c.
- 5 Many of them are hot in the first, and dry in the second or third degree,
The better to { 1 disperse the congealed matter, consuming a little of the humiditie,
2 diffuse, contained within the part affected, but not drawing it by violence of heat and drith, thereby would follow greater hardnesse.
- 1 weake as { 1 Butter,
2 Lana succida.
2 strong as { 1 Amoniacum,
2 Galbanum.
- 6 Some { 1 Scirruses tumours of the musculous parts, &c.
2 Hard lips of Vleers.
3 to mollifie { 1 Belly { hardned by cold grosse matter and
2 Bowels, viscous ei. { 1 Phlegme,
3 Limbes, ther of { 2 Melancholy, &c.
4 Glandes, that worke by stronger heat then Suppuratives.
- 4 Melancholy tumours be exasperated with mollificatives, & turn to Cancers.
- 7 Hurt full to { 1 Cancers,
2 Maligne tumours. { 1 the { 1 greatnesse { of { 1 corruption,
2 nature. { the { 2 part.
3 in the use of them { 2 whether you must adde incisives or no.
three things, i. { 2 how much the part differs from its owne temperature, the better to use fit Medicines.
- 8 Herein considers { 3 to distinguish the nature of the disease and parts how it must be done, whether to mixe { 1 discussives,
with the mollificatives either { 2 mundificatives to deterge.
- Note { 1 many desperate Scirruses tumours that resist all mollification doe grow hard and senselesse, and become smooth without heare by stopping the pores.
2 sometimes the part becomes cold in excesse, so that the native heat shewes plainly to decay, then use an Iron Stove, &c. to restore the heat, heat againe as Ambrose Parrey describeth.

These are

1 Are generally two, { 1 Simple as Amoniacum, Galbanum, Euphorbium, &c.
2 Compound.

2 Must neither { 1 Burne.
2 Discusse.

3 Must be hot with thin substance the better to pierce.

4 Drawes to the utter parts, offensive matter that works within the parts

{ 1 Elementall quality of heat and thin substance.

{ 1 Loadstone draweth Iron.

2 Hidden propertie, as

{ 1 The

{ 2 Ieat draweth a straw.

{ 2 Vomits

{ 3 Purges

{ workes their effects.

{ 4 All Antidotes against venome, &c.

5 worke effects by three meanes either by

{ 1 *Stercus onima.*

{ 2 Leven.

{ 3 Old Cheefe.

{ 4 Sharpe things applyed that doe

{ 5 Ventoses.

{ 6 Suckings.

{ 7 Horfleaches.

{ 8 Hard Friction.

{ 9 Legature, &c.

{ 1 Dolour.

{ 2 Inflammation

{ 3 Blisters.

{ burning, &c.

3 Accidents, as

6 If { 1 Weake adde Oile of Bay, &c. to strengthen them.

{ 2 Strong and sharpe, adde Oile of Roses, or other lenitives.

{ 1 Open.

{ 1 Heat to cold parts.

{ 2 Thornes.

2 Draw out

{ 1 Wood.

{ 2 Bones.

{ 3 Iron.

{ 4 Things fixed in the flesh or parts, &c.

{ 4 Matter and filth from maligne Vlcers, &c.

3 Restore cooled parts to life by drawing thither the spirits vitall.

4 Hasten Criticall Tumours.

{ 1 Benumbed.

{ 2 Consumed and withered.

{ 3 Cooled by restoring vitall heat and spirit into it by Attractives.

7 Vtilities are to

- 1 Shut the pores, and } 1 prevent transpiration by } 1 consistence.
 2 so increaseth the heat, & turns the matter into } 2 Emplaistic to hinder evaporation.
 2 } 1 Hot and moist, so that the heat cannot subdue the moisture.
 are } 2 Little exceeding the naturall heat of the member with moisture.
 3 By naturall heat, turnes the bloud and humours superfluous into matter.
 4 Differ from molificatives, it being hot, but according to the native heat of the part affected.

Or else Emplaistic to augment the naturall heat by closing the pores } 1 Vnable to evaporate, in which they differ from molificatives
 } 2 And so the matter being kept in, converts to pus.

Suppuratives.

- 1 Proper and are
 5 are generally of two sorts.
 1 All that heat, having any moisture.
 2 Rightly prepared if they little exceed the naturall heat of the member with moisture.
 3 Such as worke more by abundance of moderate heate then by sharpe qualitie.
 Simple, as } 1 Lillies.
 } 2 Figs.
 } 3 Mysle.
 } 4 Galbanum.
 } 5 Amoniacum.
 4 Either } 6 Mustalage.
 Compound as } 7 Diachilon.
 } 8 Oiles of } 1 Lillies.
 } 2 Lumbric.
 1 Such are } 1 Emplaisticks that } stop the
 } 2 Repercussives, that by cold } pores.
 } 1 Astringents by their earthy and } un- } de bole.
 } thick parts doe suppurat as } que. } Nutritum.
 2 Such as to keep in the heate, and shut the pores, for which Sorrell is highly commended, to generate pus, for by keeping in the heat, it increaseth its effects, to thicken the rotten matter, and also it overcommeth other rebellious qualities.
 3 Ripening are used in } hindred } Repellents.
 } great inflammations whose } procured } Resolutives.
 } increased cannot be } with } Discussives.
 1 Great contusions.
 2 Wounds contused.
 3 Phlegmon which will scarfly } 1 Repercusse.
 } 2 Resolve.

- 1 Clense ulcers, &c. and are hot and of thin substance.
 2 Purge a double excrement, i. { 1 thick, i. fordes & drawes from the bottome of ulcers.
 2 thin and watry, i. sanies, done by drying Medicines.
 3 so every ulcer must be clensed and dried. S. A.

3 Are some

- 1 simple & are either. { 1 sweet as { Licoris.
 2 fower as { Hony.
 3 bitter as { Sugar, &c.
 1 simple & are either. { Vineger.
 2 fower as { Tender tops of Vines.
 3 bitter as { All fower things, &c.
 1 simple & are either. { 1 Alloes.
 2 fower as { 2 Absinth.
 3 bitter as { 3 Scabeos.
 2 Compound as { 1 Lixivium.
 3 Weake. { 2 Apostolorum.
 4 Strong. { 3 Precipitate, &c.

These

- 4 Seperate and draw excrements from ulcers, &c.
 1 to clense ulcers, &c. before the use of incarnatives.
 1 Whole body, whether it be { 1 Healthy.
 2 Part which is { 2 Plethoric.
 3 More { 3 Cacochimiall.
 1 Moist.
 2 Dryer.
 3 More { 1 Exquisite.
 2 Dull or sencelesse.
 2 But first, consider these 4. the { 1 Callus.
 3 Accidents. { 2 Dolour.
 4 Flux of humours as { 3 Induration.
 1 New. { 4 Flux of humours as { 1 Hot.
 2 Old. { 2 Maligne, &c.
 3 In which consider in { 1 all the foresaid medicines they { 1 Quality. { As the
 2 an ulcer. { must differ in { 2 Quantity. { cause re-
 1 Dry and painfull, none will agree but a
 2 moist, none wil agree but dry powders, &c.

- 1 By moderate drying { 1 get flesh in hollow Vlcers.
2 helps Nature to remove superfluities.
- 2 Differ { 1 According to the { 1 Temperature of { 1 Body,
2 For { 2 Quality { 2 Part affected.
3 Quantity } of the blood.
- 3 Must be mixt according to the affects which passeth the Vicer.
- 4 Have double vertue to { 1 Scoure and dry without byting or corosion,
2 Dry the thin Sanies lest it cause { 1 Sordes.
2 The Vicer to be more filthy.
- 5 Must dry in the first degree { 1 Saith *Galen*,
2 Forbearing to dry, it consumes the moysture of the blood that causeth the flesh.
3 I meane a degree dryer then the body or part, if it be { 1 More dry { 1 Inflammation.
it causeth { 2 Delour.
either { 3 Asker, &c.
- 6 Are some { 1 It is { 1 on { 1 Matter of filth,
2 To moyst it breeds { 2 Hollownes for want of drying
{ 1 adder that which lacketh,
which is done with things like,
2 diminish & done by contraries
- 7 To speake truly, no Medicine can properly be called Incarnative.
- 8 Ought to be more liquid in deep Vlcers or Wounds.
- 9 Not to be used before the ulcer be { 1 cleaned { 1 Paine,
2 free from { 2 Inflammation,
3 Fluxion,
4 Hardnesse,
5 Distemper or any accident that may hinder the cure.
- 10 Dry: { 1 little { 1 cause filthy vlcers { 1 Dryeth not enough.
ing to { 2 much { 2 because the { 2 Its Acrimony doe cause fluxion, &c.
- Also consider some parts be lesse dry by nature, and so require a Medicine { 1 More drying { 1 then other that are more dry, as the Glandels
2 Stronger Incarnative { 2 must be more dried then the proportion, though the Glandell be lesse dry.

1 Are betweene Incarnatives and Cicatrizatives

2 Dry { 1 leffe } then { Cicatrizatives.
 { 2 more } Incarnatives.
 { 3 in the second degree.

3 Let the Flux by its astringent faculty, being free from detertion, and so joyneth the parts divided.

4 Doe con-
glutinate
some by { 1 their pro-
 per nature
 as { 1 All { 1 Consolidaes.
 the { 2 Plantaines, &c.
 2 Saincle.
 3 Elder.
 4 Sopewoort.
 5 Balsome.
 6 Aquavita.
 7 Turpentine.
 8 Clownes wound-woort.
 9 All things *acerba*, &c.

as { 1 stitching.
 { 2 rolling.
 { 3 binding.
 { 4 rest.
 { 5 all that hinder fluxion, and bind the parts, &c.

5 Joyneth parts distant and helps nature, who is the chiefe agent in this worke.

6 Herein consider whether the { 1 Bodie be { 1 hard } that is, { 1 robust.
 { either { 2 soft, } how { 2 tender.
 { 2 Vl- { 1 New, } Hence take
 cer be { 2 Old, } your In- { 1 qualitie, } of the Medi-
 { 3 Great, } dications { 2 quantitie, } cine ought
 { 4 Little. } what the { 2 quantitie, } to be.

7 Herein consider before you { 1 Whether the skin be { 1 but divided.
 { 2 cleane gone.
 { 2 That all knit difficulties if the skin be gone by any
 { (meanes.

8 Are { 1 New } Wounds.
 { 2 Greene }
 { 3 Bloudy }
 { 4 Fistuloes }
 { 5 Vlcers { old }
 { maligne. }
 { Because they let and hinder the fluxe
 of humours from flowing to the
 place, &c.

- 1 Dry without Mordication.
- 2 Astringe, bind, thicken, harden the flesh into a skinny substance called a Cicatrize or skarre.
- 3 Are also the worke of Nature, except something hinder it, which Art must amend.
- 4 Consume superfluous moisture.
- 5 Thicken and bind the next adjoyning flesh, and must dry more then Incarnatives.
- 6 Assist Nature to cause a skarre in stead of skin.
- 7 Are of three sorts, the
 - 1 Only dryes and binds, and be true Cicatrizes.
 - 2 Be sharpe byting to wast proud flesh, use such sparingly, and that only in hard and rustick bodies, chiefly to dry and consume superfluous moysture.
 - 3 Only dries moderately without astriction.
- 8 Are used when the ulcer is neer filled with flesh, equall with the skin.

These

9 Herein consider,

1 The body, if

2 Well

- 1 { Tender. } Here such things as Cicatrize in rusticks, will prove corosives in these tender bodies.
- 2 Rusticks and hard, to these use Cicatrizes more drying.
- 3 Plethoric, such doe not easily admit Cicatrizes.
- 4 Cacochymiall, i. of ill juice, these hinder Cicatrizes untill the body be freed from that evill disposition, & brought to a good habit by the help of phisick, &c.
- 1 To remove all such lets as hinder your intent, and then proceed *S. A.*
- 2 Whether the ulcer be fed by the present defect of any part evill affected.
 - As { 1 Liver.
 - 2 Lungs.
 - 3 Spleene.
 - 4 Varicks finding it, &c.
- 2 For that must be first cured before it be Cicatrized.
- 3 If hard typos of an ulcer doe let then scarifie or soften the hardnesse, else it will not Cicatrize.
- 4 Too { 1 much drying leaveth the skar too { 1 hollow or low.
- 2 little { 2 high railed up.

Non

All simple Medicines have one or many of these foure
Elementall qualities, *videlicet*, either to

- 1 Heat.
- 2 Coole.
- 3 Dry.
- 4 Moist.

Heat. { 1 Moderate { 1 Heats.
2 Attracts.
3 Rarifies.
4 Opens the passages and conduits.
5 Digesteth.
6 Suppurats.

2 Immoderate { 1 Dryeth.
2 Inflameth.
3 Burneth.
4 Biteth whereof ensueth. { 1 Violent attraction.
2 Rubification.
3 Consumption.
4 Pining of the parts.
5 Askers.
6 Mortification.

Cold. { 1 Moderate { 1 Cooleth.
2 Stoppeth.
3 Restrained.
2 Immoderate { 1 Congealeth.
2 Stupifieth.
3 Mortifieth.

Moist. { 1 Moderate { 1 Moisteth.
2 Lubrifieth, i. makes slippery.
3 Mittigateth and sweetneth.
4 Makes smooth.
5 Glueth.
2 Immoderate { 1 stops or obstructeth.
2 lifts up.
3 breeds flatuous, chiefly if the moisture be vaporous.

Dryeth. { 1 Moderate { 1 Dryeth.
2 Rarifieth.
3 Attenuateth.
2 Immoderate { 1 Binds.
2 Contracts and shrinks.
3 Causeth chaps or fissures.
4 Causeth dry scales, dandruffe, furfuration, &c.

The effects of these qualities be set in certaine order called degrees, because they should be applied by a certaine measure or proportion.

Example.

A disease hot in the second degree, the Medicine must be cold in the like degree, or little exceeding, and for your better instruction consider.

That all simple Me- } hot, cold, dry, or } 1 beginning, } either of } first
dicines be either } moist, either in the } 2 middle, } second }
 } 3 end, } third } degree.
 } } fourth }

The heat, cold, drith, } first }
or moisture of the } second } degree is } 1 obscure and insensible,
 } third } } 2 manifest and apparent.
 } fourth } } 3 vehement or violent.
 } } } 4 very immoderate or excessive.

Example.

Water only } 1 Warne is temperate;
 } 2 A little hotter, } is hot in the } first }
 } 3 Manifestly hot, } second } degree.
 } 4 Vehemently hot, } third }
 } Scalding hot. } fourth }

Judge the like of all other qualities, as of cold, drith, and moisture.

How to deale in all diseases of every Complexion, for either the disease and the complexion agree in quality, or be contrary to each other.

Example.

These agree when both the com- } 1 Hot, }
plexion and the disease be either } 2 Cold, } Such require more gentle and weake remedies
 } 3 Dry, } or Medicine.
 } 4 Moist, }

Examples of these families.

If the Complexion } 1 hot, }
and the disease be } 2 cold, } there use } 1 Mild and least cooling is best,
both } 3 dry and hard. } things } 2 Meanly hot not extreme brings rest,
 } 4 moist & soft, } } 3 Least moistning best please.
 } } } 4 That dry least, bring best ease.

Remember still to countergard the Complexion.

Example of Contraries.

If the com- } 1 hot }
plexion & the } 2 cold }
disease bee } 3 dry & } with, } 1 coldest, } remedies or medicines are
contrary as } hard } } 2 hottest, } best, it must surmount the
the comple- } 4 moist } disease the } 3 coldest, } temperature of the Com-
xion. } and soft } } 4 dryest, } plexion, otherwise the
 } } } 4 moistest. } Complexion it selfe would
 } } } effect it.

Observe due regard of all the above said things, otherwise you hurt or destroy, and not pre- serve or cure, for want of the true considerations hereof, great errors are daily committed, as well in many Professors of Physick, as in Surgery a very common fault in many fit to be redre- sed.

Divers have shewed the { 1 proper nature
2 qualities
3 effects
4 operations } of Medicines drawne by their true effects.

Yet have they other operations which be { 1 not by Elementall qualitie,
2 done by accident.

Example.

Heat ex-tern { 1 cooleth the inner part by accident, by opening the pores, and so the heat evaporates out with the spirits, and so diminisheth both appetite and digestion.
2 Invironing us, moisteneth by accident, by lubryfying, or moistning, scattering and spreading the humours congealed and fetled with cold, so is Venery thought to moisten.

{ 1 not by it proper nature,
1 the bodies inwards } 2 by accident.
1 heateth { 2 by accident, example of cold in Winter with outward cold closeth the pores, lets the expiration of vapours, and issues of naturall heat, and repels that heat to the inner parts.

Cold ex-tern { 2 Doubleth the inward heat, as they that handle snow, feele after very great heat by like reason.
3 furthers concoction.
4 strengtheneth the appetite, and for that cause the appetite is greater in Winter then in Summer.
5 Dryes by accident, by repelling the moist matter that was ready to flow downe to any part.

Example.

By immoderate use of repercussives by repelling matter { 1 flegmatick,
2 grosse,
3 viscous, } They harden the matter collected & turns it into Scirrnes, hardnesse from a grosse viscous flegme.

Drinesse, { because they be qualities passive, shew not their operations as
Moistnesse, } heat and cold doe in their force.

*Of the second faculty of Medicines, its that which ensueth the effect
of the first elementall qualitie, and is as followeth.*

Heat doe	{	1 rarifie,	{	Cold do	{	1 stop,
		2 attenuate,				2 repell,
		3 open,				3 confirme or shut up,
		4 attract,				4 congeale or thicken,
		5 mittigate,				5 heape together,
		6 clense.				6 restraine fluxes.
Moist doe	{	1 soften,	{	Drith do	{	1 harden,
		2 relax.				2 stiffen and withhold.

*These Medicines following, have their names from
their Effects.*

We call those	{	1 anodines,	{	Which doe	{	1 appease or mittigate paine,
		2 repercussives,				2 repell, or dry backe,
		3 resolutives,				3 resolve, rarifie, & open the pores,
		4 mollificatives,				4 mollifie, soften hardnesse,
		5 attractives,				5 draw out,
		6 suppuratives,				6 turn tumors, &c. to pus, or sanies,
		7 Mundificatives,				7 clense filthy sores, &c.
		8 Incarnatives,				8 increase flesh in sores,
		9 Conglutinatives,				9 glue together new wounds,
		10 Cicatrizatives,				10 cover a raw sore with skin.
		11 Corosives.				11 gnaw or eat the flesh.

of

These for the most part are drawne from

- first and second facultie sometimes by
- 1 joyning,
 - 2 separating,
 - 3 coupling two qualities together.
 - 4 on qualitie
 - 1 anodine proper of it selfe by a moderate heating faculty to ease paine.
 - 2 anodine to evacuate the matter causing paine.
 - 3 anodine by narcotticks to
 - 1 Astonish the sence by cold, simply cause rest.
 - 3 Provoke sleepe by cold moisture.
 - 5 Neither of these faculties but by an occult property, as the Loadstone draweth Iron, for which no reason can be shewed: Also when by touching the Needle of a Diall, it shall make that end to stand to the North alwayes is by occult propertie.
 - 2 the effects and operations of the said faculties as some be
 - 1 Anodines,
 - 2 Repercussives,
 - 3 Incarnatives, done by two faculties,
 - 1 drying.
 - 2 clensing.
 - 4 Cicatrizatives,
 - dry and
 - 4 more
 - 1 cōglutinates
 - 5 lesse,
 - 2 Cicatrizes.
 - 5 Conglutinatives,
 - 1 Vrine,
 - 2 Sweat,
 - 3 Vomit,
 - 4 Milke,
 - 5 Stooles,
 - 6 Menstrua,
 - 7 Hemoroids, &c.
 - 6 To move or stay
 - 1 Vrine,
 - 2 Sweat,
 - 3 Vomit,
 - 4 Milke,
 - 5 Stooles,
 - 6 Menstrua,
 - 7 Hemoroids, &c.
 - 3 A hot and attenuating faculty, such
 - 1 move
 - 1 Sweat,
 - 2 Vrine,
 - 3 Menses, &c.
 - 2 cause Milke, &c.
 - 4 The contrary facultties, keepe backe and stop the same.
 - 5 Occult cause, as vomit comes neither from the
 - first
 - second
 faculty, but from an occult or hidden propertie, naturally planted in any vomitory Medicine, &c.

- In these consider their
- 1 Dependencie, i. they worke only by an occult propertie found out by experience, and no reason to be shewed why it doth so.
 - 2 Difference is
 - 1 It works not by Elementall qualities of
 - 1 Heat.
 - 2 Cold.
 - 3 Drith.
 - 3 Moisture.
 - 2 Also this, we see that divers being hot, cold, dry, or moist in on and the same degree, yet produce not the like effects.
 - 1 More in on part then in another.
 - 2 Such that they purge humour more then another.
 - 3 Knowne only by experience.
 - 3 Manner of working their effects is

Thus that some	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Vomit, 2 Egestion, 3 Sweat, 4 Vrine, 5 Milke, 6 neither 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> all by an occult property for which no reason can be gi- ven why or how they doe so.
----------------	--	--
 - 5 As

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Agaric, 2 Ruberb, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> draw 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Flegme 2 Choler 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> to the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 head & joynts, 2 liver & reines.
--	--	--	--	---
 - 4 Medicines are furnished some with
 - 1 on simple facultie alone.
 - 2 More and those contrary, of which the taste will manifest it unto you.
 - 5 Meanes are partly taken, from the parts they most respect in their operations, as

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To worke more on this 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> part humour 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> then another, and none can finde out the reason, but only experience.
---	--	---
 - 5 Meanes are partly taken, from the parts they most respect in their operations, as

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Cephalicks, 3 Pulmonicks, 4 Cordials, 5 Hepaticks, 6 Spleniticks, 7 Diuriticks, 8 Arthriticks, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> These respect the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Head, 2 Lungs, 3 Heart, 4 Liver, 5 Spleene, 6 Reines, 7 Joynts.
--	---	---

Now of the Tastes, in which consider the things following.

1 Definition, it is a decoction of humiditie into drynesse, first giving a taste on the tongue, according to the varietie of the matter.

- 2 Kinds 9, i. {
- 3 Hot as {
 - 1 Acride,
 - 2 Bitter,
 - 3 Szl.
 - 3 Cold as {
 - 1 Acerbe,
 - 2 Austere,
 - 3 Acide.
 - 3 Temperate as {
 - 1 Sweet,
 - 2 Oily or fat,
 - 3 Insipide.

3 Differences are according to the degrees of concoction it is {

- 1 great in hot
- 2 lesser in cold
- 3 mean intēperate

 } taste

4 Cause {

- 1 That turnes moist into drynesse.
- 2 Which is divers by degrees of concoction.

1 Of taste is in these two {

- 1 complexion being either {
 - 1 hor,
 - 2 cold,
 - 3 dry,
 - 4 moist,
 - 5 temperate.

2 Substance being either {

- 1 thick,
- 2 thin,
- 3 mean.

1 Knowne by applying on the tongue well disposed by the nerves.

2 Taste which is {

- 1 strongest of hot
- 2 le:st of cold
- 3 mean of temperate

 } taste.

3 Complexion {

- 1 Hot causeth five tastes; {
 - 1 sweet,
 - 2 bitter,
 - 3 Oily or unctuous,
 - 4 salt,
 - 5 biting taste.

2 Cold causeth foure tastes, {

- 1 sowre,
- 2 lesse sowre,
- 3 yet lesse lowre,
- 4 insipid, watrish without taste.

1 thick substance causeth taste either {

- 1 sweet,
- 2 bitter,
- 3 sowre.

2 Thin substance cause taste either {

- 1 biting taste sharpe,
- 2 Oily,
- 3 sowrish.

3 Mean substance cause taste either {

- 1 sharpe biting.
- 2 salt,
- 3 watrish.

the order of this order in concoction of most bodies.

- 1 The Acerbe taste should take place.
- 2 The Austere.
- 3 The Acide.

- 4 The next instruction of concoction ariseth thus,
 - 1 without taste.
 - 2 Oily.
 - 3 Sweet, perfectly, concoct, and temperate.

- 5 If
 - 1 salt,
 - 2 bitter,
 - 3 acrid,
 This concoction exceeds the bonds of mediocrity in the highest excess of almost a fiery heat.

- 6 Note that all things that be by nature taste lesse, do not alwayes ascend to the height of sweetness by the degree of
 - 1 Acerbitie,
 - 2 Austeritie,
 - 3 Aceditie.
 As if by absolute necessity that all sweet things must first passe these three degrees.

The order of this concoction.

- 7 Note that many plants and their fruits being
 - 1 ripe are some
 - 1 fowre,
 - 2 bitter,
 - 3 salt.
 - 2 unripe are sweetish which after further concoction become
 - 1 bitter,
 - 2 austere,
 - 3 fowre.
 Which is a perfection in nature by full ripenesse and convocation, and not an excess in (nature in that species).

- 8 In many things the sweet and fatty taste becomes so by concoction, as in
 - 1 Grapes.
 - 2 Figs.
 - 3 Peares.
 - 4 Apples, &c.

Non

and first of cold taste.

1 Definition, it is a harsh taste as in unripe fruits betweene bitter and fowrish, being yet all raw.

2 Kinds vary according to the { 1 temperature,
2 substance.

3 Difference it is { 1 dryer
2 colder
3 grosser
4 earthier
5 lesse moister
6 much lesse moist then Acide. } than Austere.

4 Temperature, it is { 1 notably cooling and drying.
2 of cold, grosse, and earthy substance being yet all raw and vnripe.

acerbe
taste the

5 Effects, it is { 1 condensative, i. to { 1 thicken.
2 refresh. } 2 harden.
3 stopping. } 3 congeale.
4 restraining.
5 repelling.
6 binds
7 exasperates } chiefly in the superficial parts.

6 Some is as the taste of { 1 Granat peeles,
2 Galls,
3 Tan or Oke barke,
4 Sumach,
5 Cypresse Nuts, &c.

7 Some performe as are said in Austere, farre more powerfully being absolutely { 1 earthy, } Not partaking of watry moisture.
2 cold,
3 dry,

Note that fruits Acerbe before they be ripe, having accession of heat, turne sweet as Chestnuts, doe.

of

1 Definition, it is much Acerbe, but milder, not so harsh.

2 Kinds are according to the { 1 temperature,
2 substance.

1 Increaseth a degree in concoction, more towards maturity, then Acerbe.

1 It { 1 Consists in a medium { 1 Not so { 1 dry as Acerbe,
2 moist as Acide.

2 Only by heat and { 1 Aire,
moisture either by { 2 Water,
3 Moisture only.

3 Having accession of moisture only, and that more grosse of Acerbe, and so causeth Austere.

2 Both Austere and Acerbe are in like degree cold, but austere is the moister.

3 Differences { 1 more { 1 heat alone { 1 airy { and { 1 sweet {
2 moisture alone { 2 watry { 2 Only { taste.
and that either { 2 Only {

3 It gets sometimes

2 Both together are joyned.

4 If the cold remainyng in fruits, a subtile humiditie grow, it causeth taste Acide.

5 If it have a watrish moisture and fit heat, { 1 sweet { taste, if the moisture growing with heat be
it turnes either to { 2 Oily { Oily.

1 cold and dry, but not so much as Acerbe,

4 Tempe- { 1 Its { 1 Neere in { 1 temperature,
rature, { 2 effect, { to acerbe, but lesse drying.

5 Effects are as they be { 1 cold, they expell fluxes,
2 dry and earthy { 1 they doe { 1 condense,
2 thicken,
3 stop,
4 straighten the passages,
5 restraine,
6 conglutinate,
7 cicatrize.

6 Some consist in a meane, i. a more earthy body, as it is apparent in { 1 Grapes,
2 Sarvices,
3 Gooseberries,
4 Crabs, all fruits. { unripe.

7 Some is changed { 1 with further concoction of heat from Acerbe, { 1 heat only augmented become sweet,
2 cold being grosse of acerbe turne austere.
2 Ex { 2 Cold in fruits augmented, & there retained is turned into Acide.
ample. { 3 Heat and moisture { 1 ayrie, { they { 1 Oily { taste.
augment together, if { 2 watry, { passe to { 2 sweet {

Austere the

- 1st Definition, it is a sowre { Vineger,
Verjuice,
Aligere,
Sowre juices, &c.
tast, as is that of
- 2 Kinds are according to the { 1. temperature,
2. substance.
- 3 Differences are { 1 According to the kinds.
2 More subtle then any of the two former tasts.
3 The subtiller, the more { 1 piercing or penetrating.
2 It divides almost as
powerfully as the Acride.
4 The { 1 thicker in substance,
2 colder the temperature, { The duller in o-
operation.
- 4 Temperature { 1 is { 1 without naturall heat,
2 cold and watry,
3 subtiller then Acerbe or Austere,
4 neere in effect to Acerbe, but lesse drying.
- 5 Effects, it { 1 attenuates,
2 insides,
3 diuides,
4 penetrates,
5 opens obstructions,
6 clenfeth,
7 repels all fluxions by its deep piercing cold,
8 dryes strongly even in its watry consistance.
9 Stayes and stops all { 1 Bleedings.
2 Hamorrhoids.
3 Dissentories.
- 6 Manifesteth it force in { 1 Vineger,
2 Verjuice,
3 Juice of { 1 Lemmons,
2 Sorrell,
4 Cheries,
5 Barbaries,
6 Sloes, &c.

Thus farre of the three cold tasts.

Now of temperate tastes, and first of *Inspide*.

1 Definition it is { 1 fresh or tastelesse as water,
 2 improperly called a taste,
 3 rather a privation of tastes.

2 Kinds are according to the { 1 temperature,
 2 substance.

3 Differences { 1 it increaseth a degree in concoction from the form
 more towards maturity.

2 it { 1 inclineth more to warmnesse then Acide,
 2 cooleth and is grosser substance.

4 Temperature { 1 it is cold and moist with a little naturall heat, but not
 so much as the two following, yet sweetish, not
 brackish but watrish.

2 It is without { 1 taste, as water simply,
 2 smell.

Inspide
 the

5 its effects, and { 1 it draweth together the { 1 Pores,
 2 Orifices of the veins
 2 repercusseth and restraineth by cooling.
 3 constipates.
 4 stupifieth and astonisheth the member.
 5 Moistneth and thereby softneth.
 6 cooleth and quencheth heat.

2 Inspisate, that is, it { 1 thickneth and congealeth,
 2 constipates and stupifies.

6 Some manifesteth its force in { 1 Taste { 1 Water chiefly.
 2 Melons.
 3 Cucumbers.
 4 Gourds.
 2 All of watry tastelesnesse.

1 Definition it is as Hony, Sugar, Manna, sweet Fruits, &c.

2 Kinds are divers according to the
 { 1 temperature.
 { 2 substance.

3 Differences it
 { 1 is made by moderate and well growing heat.
 { 2 consisteth in
 { a matter more
 { 1 thin and hot, then Insipide,
 { 2 grosse then the oily, from which
 { in the first qualiries it do not differ.

4 Temperature it is of
 { 1 hot
 { 2 ayrie
 { 3 temperate
 { nature

5 Effects
 { 1 clenfeth.
 { 2 digesteth.
 { 3 concocteth.
 { 4 ripeneth.
 { 5 relaxeth.
 { 6 asswageth paines.
 { 7 glueth.

2 All sweet things worke effects
 according to its differences of
 their degrees and their
 { 1 temperatures.
 { 2 substance.

Some is such as are
 { 1 Milke.
 { 2 Honey.
 { 3 Sugar.
 { 4 Manna.
 { 1 Almonds,
 { 2 Fruits, &c.

The much of temperate taste

The third and last temperate taste is oily.

- 1 Definition it is a taste as {
 1 Oile,
 2 Butter,
 3 Grease,
 4 Marrow, &c.

- 2 Kinds are divers according to the {
 1 temperature,
 2 substance.

- 3 Differences {
 1 are divers according to the kinds.
 2 some are made of {
 1 greene unripe
 2 mature, or ripe { Olives.
 3 some be {
 1 new and pure,
 2 old and musty,
 3 acrid by nature as that of {
 1 Lions,
 2 Foxes, &c.

Oily taste
the

- 4 Temperature {
 1 hot,
 2 moist, } more then the former sweet taste.
 3 aerie,

- 5 Effects, it {
 1 humacteth,
 2 relaxeth,
 3 molifieth,
 4 lubryfieth,
 5 appeaseth pain.

- 6 Which are such as {
 1 Oile Olive,
 2 fresh Butter,
 3 Greases,
 4 Marrowes,
 5 Divers other {
 1 Oiles,
 2 Fats, &c.

Thus much of temperate tastes.

Now

Now follow the three hot and sharp tastes, as first of salt taste { 1 salt.
2 bitter.
3 acride.

1 Definition, the taste is manifest yet of divers kinds.

2 Kinds as divers according to the { 1 tempe-
rature, } therofas { 1 common Salt.
2 substance, } { 2 niter,
3 gemm.
4 armoniac,
5 naturall,
6 artificial,
7 Sea-water, &c.

3 Differences are { 1 according to the { 1 kinds,
2 temperature,
3 substance.

{ 2 some { 1 naturally so
2 artificiall & { 1 natures } too long here to
be of divers { 2 effects } recite.

4 Temperature they { 1 are { 1 hot,
2 dry,
3 astringent,
4 are lesse earthy then bitter things.
2 proceed from an earthy drynes.

5 Effects, it { 1 contracteth the pores,
2 curteth,
3 clenseth,
4 scoureth,
5 restraineth,
6 preserveth from putrifaction,
7 dryeth without manifest apparence of great heat,
8 digesteth,
9 shuts up or thrust together.
10 have many strange operations.

Salts are either { 1 common, } Salts.
2 naturall,
3 artificiall, being divers and rare secrets.

The second hot taste is bitter taste.

- Bitter taste the
- 1 Definition this taste is manifest, as Aloes, Absinthium, &c.
 - 2 Kinds are more or lesse according to the
 - 1 temperature,
 - 2 substance.
 - 3 Differences are divers according as they differ in
 - 1 temperature
 - 2 substance.
 - 4 Temperature is
 - 1 hot,
 - 2 earthy and grosse,
 - 3 drying,
 - 4 abundant heat torrifed and dried up.
 - 5 Effects taken,
 - 1 inwards it doth
 - 1 purge
 - 2 void superfluous humours.
 - 3 open
 - 1 the
 - 1 pores,
 - 2 mouthes, of the veins oft by their abstergent facultie,
 - 3 passages, & so
 - 1 menstria,
 - 2 hemorrhoids
 - 2 Subtile and thin.
 - 2 outward it
 - 1 clenseth,
 - 2 wipeth,
 - 3 scoureth,
 - 1 the Sanies from Vlcers,
 - 2 superfluous humours from the bodie.
 - 6 Some as, such as
 - 1 Aloes,
 - 2 Gentian,
 - 3 Absinthium,
 - 4 Centory
 - 5 Colosinth,
 - 6 Fumitorie, &c.

- 1 Definition, it is a hot biting fiery taste as Pepper, &c.
 - 2 Kinds are divers according to the
 - 1 temperature,
 - 2 substance.
 - 1 According to the
 - 1 kind,
 - 2 temperature,
 - 3 substance.
 - 1 How and in what manner to use them.
 - 1 venemous.
 - 2 used
 - 1 inwardly safely
 - 1 Pepper,
 - 2 Mustard, &c.
 - 2 outwardly, and not inwards.
 - 3 both inwards and outwards.
 - 3 putrifeptive as
 - 1 Arsenicum,
 - 2 Realger,
 - 3 and Sublimate, &c.
 - 4 Vesicatores as
 - 1 Cantarades,
 - 2 Sperewort, &c.
 - 5 Caustick as
 - 1 Calx viva,
 - 2 Lixivivum,
 - 3 Oile of Sulphur, &c.
 - 3 Differences are
 - 2 Also to be considered,
 - 2 Some are
 - 1 hor.
 - 2 dry.
 - 3 subtle.
 - 4 biting.
 - 5 fires, &c.
 - 4 Temperature
 - 1 heat, prick, bite.
 - 2 open the passages.
 - 3 penetrate.
 - 4 attenuate.
 - 5 draw out grosse humours.
 - 6 evacuates and
 - urine.
 - termes.
 - sweat.
 - 5 Effects they
 - 7 sends forth
 - 8 digesteth.
 - 9 inciseeth.
 - 10 drieth.
 - 11 purgeth and clenseth.
 - 12 consumes.
 - 13 liquifieth.
 - 14 cause
 - 1 blisters.
 - 2 alters.
- 1 Pepper.
 - 2 Cloves.
 - 3 Greines.
 - 4 Ginger.
 - 5 Garlick.
 - 6 Onions.
 - 7 Squilla.
 - 9 All the abovesaid and divers others to be used in time and place as occasion serveth.
 - 10 Exceeding the bounds of

I
t

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs or sections.]

Here follow the things of most note to be considered in every particular
Region, part and member of the bodie.

Things of note concerning
the head are generally, these
two, i. the parts containi—

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 | ning, be 5. i. the | { | 1 | Haire. |
| | | | 2 | Skin. |
| | | | 3 | Membrana carnos. |
| | | | 4 | Pericranium. |
| | | | 5 | Crania, or Scull. |
| 2 | ned, are 5. i. the | { | 1 | Dura |
| | | | | mater. |
| | | | 2 | Pia |
| | | | 3 | Retemirabile. |
| | | | 4 | Vermiformis. |
| | | 5 | Cerebrum. | |

Things of note of the parts of the
face are these 11. i. the

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|------------------|
| 1 | { | 1 | Bones. |
| | | 2 | Front. |
| | | 3 | Temples. |
| | | 4 | Eie-browes. |
| | | 5 | Eie-lids. |
| | | 6 | Eies. |
| | | 7 | Eares. |
| | | 8 | Nose. |
| | | 9 | Cheekes. |
| | | 10 | Mouth, also |
| | | 11 | the |
| 1 | { | 1 | Lips. |
| | | 2 | Teeth. |
| | | 3 | Tongue. |
| | | 4 | Uvula. |
| | | 5 | Pallat. |
| | | 6 | Jawes. |
| 1 | { | 1 | Spondels. |
| | | 2 | Legaments. |
| | | 3 | Tendons. |
| | | 4 | Nerves. |
| | | 5 | Veines. |
| | | 6 | Arteries. |
| | | 7 | Nucha. |
| | | 8 | Paxwax. |
| | | 9 | Muscles. |
| | | 10 | Almonds. |
| | | 11 | Epiglot. |
| | | 12 | Isophagus. |
| | | 13 | Ismon. |
| | | 14 | Thachia Arteria. |
| | | 15 | Gula. |

Things of note of the parts of the
neck, are these 15 following, i.
the

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|------------------|
| 1 | { | 1 | Spondels. |
| | | 2 | Legaments. |
| | | 3 | Tendons. |
| | | 4 | Nerves. |
| | | 5 | Veines. |
| | | 6 | Arteries. |
| | | 7 | Nucha. |
| | | 8 | Paxwax. |
| | | 9 | Muscles. |
| | | 10 | Almonds. |
| | | 11 | Epiglot. |
| | | 12 | Isophagus. |
| | | 13 | Ismon. |
| | | 14 | Thachia Arteria. |
| | | 15 | Gula. |

- 1 Bones.
- 2 Cartilages.
- 3 Ligaments.
- 4 Marrow.
- 5 Tendons.
- 6 Muscles.
- 7 Nerues.
- 8 Veines.
- 9 Arteries.
- 10 Panicles.
- 11 Flesh.
- 12 Skin.
- 13 Haire.
- 14 Naites.

- 1 Utter skin.
- 2 Flesh.
- 3 Muscles.
- 4 Panicles.
- 5 Bones.
- 6 Cartilages.
- 7 Nucha.
- 8 Paxwax.
- 9 Ligaments.
- 10 Nerves.
- 11 Paps.
- 12 Plura.
- 1 Trachia arteria.
- 2 Oesophagus.
- 3 Heart.
- 4 Panicles.
- 5 Lungs.
- 6 Midriffe.

Things of
note of the

Lips.
Teeth.
Tongue.
Breast
are gene-
rally two,
i. the things
contay-

ning be
12. i. the
ned be
6. i. the

Things

- 1 Myrac.
 2 Syphac.
 3 Bones.
 4 Nucha.
 5 Nerves.
 6 Veines.
 7 Arteries.
 8 Muscles.
- 6 Region of the belly are in generall two, *i.* the things contay-
 2 ned
 be 12. *i.* the
 1 Cale.
 2 Liver.
 3 Gall.
 4 Spleene.
 5 Stomack.
 6 Intestines.
 7 Mesenterium.
 8 Reines.
 9 Bladder.
 10 Spermatick vessels.
 11 Matrix.
- 12 parts below
 without froth
 be three, *i.* the
 1 Groyne.
 2 Yard.
 3 Cods.
- 7 Great legge it is
 1 divided into three parts, *i.* the
 2 As in the great arme the Nucha excepted, and so but 13 particulars.
- 1 Thigh.
 2 Shank.
 3 Foot.

*A briefe Anatomie of the parts of the bodie in generall, and
first of the simple Members.*

Simple members are
1. besides Haire, and
Nailles, as

- 1 Bones.
 - 2 Cartalages, or gristles.
 - 3 Legaments.
 - 4 Nerves, or sinewes.
 - 5 Cords, or tendons.
 - 6 Veines.
 - 7 Arteries, or heart pipes.
 - 8 Panicles, or Felmes.
 - 9 Flesh.
 - 10 Fat.
 - 11 Skin.
 - 12 Haire,
 - 13 Nailles,
- } these two be excrementall
parts.

- Simple.
- 1 Spermatick.
 - 2 Cold.
 - 3 Dry.
 - 4 Insensible, without feeling.
 - 5 Inflexible, without bowing.
 - 6 The bearers up of the body.
 - 7 Many for divers causes.
 - 8 248. in number after *Avicen.*
 - 9 307. after some other.

- 1 Bones are
- 1 Simple.
 - 2 Spermatick.
 - 3 Cold.
 - 4 Dry.
 - 5 Insensible.
 - 6 Partly flexible.
 - 7 Ordained for five causes.
 - 8 Next to the bones in hardnesse.

Legaments
are

- 1 simple.
 - 2 spermatick.
 - 3 cold.
 - 4 dry.
 - 5 insensible.
 - 6 flexible.
 - 7 to bind the bones together.
 - 8 resting places to divers sinewes.
 - 9 to hold up divers members.
 - 10 harder } Nerves.
 - 11 softer } then } Gristles.
- a substance that springeth out of the bones and gristles

Nerves are

- 1 called finewes.
 - 2 simple.
 - 3 spermatick.
 - 4 cold.
 - 5 dry.
 - 6 sensible.
 - 7 flexible.
 - 8 strong.
 - 9 tough.
 - 10 of two sorts, i. } 1 sensatives.
 - 2 } 2 motives.
- the things that give voluntary motion to the cords, &c
the instruments to convey the Animall spirits.

Cords are

- 1 called tendons.
- 2 simple in qualitie, but compound in substance.
- 3 spermatick.
- 4 cold.
- 5 dry, } 1 strong.
- 6 very } 2 tough.
- 7 partly sensible.
- 9 made of nerves and legaments for three causes.
- 10 mean, between legaments and nerves.

7 Arteries are

- 1 simple.
- 2 spermatick.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 hollow and nervous.
- 6 all begun at the heart.
- 7 All with two coats, except *Arteria venalis*.
- 8 divers whereof two are principals as *Arteria*
 - 1 magna.
 - 2 venalis.
- 9 the Pulse.
- 10 vessels to carry abroad the vitall blood and spirits.

8 Panicles
are

- 1 simple as } 1 *periosteum*, i. the felmes that cover the
 bones.
 2 *mediastina*, &c.
 1 some } 2 compound as *Diaphragma*, &c.
 2 spermatick.
 3 cold.
 4 dry.
 5 made some to } 1 cover divers members.
 2 divide parts on from another.

Aesh

1 Haires
are

- 1 Excrementall parts and no members.
- 2 made of grosse fumosities.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 made to
 - 1 to cause comelineffe.
 - 2 evacuate fumosities of the third digestion.
 - 3 shew by their colour, &c. the temperature of the brain.
- 6 Superfluities.

2 Naitles
are

- 1 Excrementall parts and no members.
- 2 superfluities.
- 3 cold.
- 4 dry.
- 5 softer then bones.
- 6 Tough like horne.
- 7 Engendred of earthy vapours.
- 8 made
 - 1 the better to hold.
 - 2 to
 - 1 claw and scratch.
 - 2 divide things the better.

the memory, for the attaining thereof with Expedition.

Things of note concerning the head are generally these two. the parts containing,

- 1 ning, are in particular 5. i. the
- 1 Haire,
 - 2 Skin,
 - 3 Flesh,
 - 4 Panicle, *Pericranium*,
 - 5 Scull.

- 2 ned, are these 5. i. the
- 1 Dura Mater.
 - 2 Pia Mater.
 - 3 *Retenirabile*,
 - 4 *Vermiformis*
 - 5 Braines.

A further relation of those ten parts, what they are, with their proper places, &c.

- 1 Haire, *crinis*, is sufficiently spoken of in the tract of simple members.
- 2 Skin, *i. cutis*, is that in which the haire groweth.
- 3 *Membrana carnos*a is the hard flesh on the head growing betwene the utter Skin and *Pericranium*.
- 4 *Pericranium* is the Panicle that covereth the Scull without froth, between the *membrana carnos*a, and the bones of the Scull.

The 5 parts containing, the

5 Crai-
na the
scul have

- 1. 1. *os coronale*, i. the bone of the forehead.
- 2 3. 2. *ossa lateralia*, i. the side bones of the head.
- 4. 5. 2. *ossa petrosa*, i. the hard stony bones of the eares whercon they grow.
- 6. 1. *os Basilare* } 1 called *Paxilla*.
- 7. *occiput* } 2 i. the foundation bone of the head.
- 1 called *lauda*, or *occipiti*all bone.
- 2 is the bone wherein the hole, afore the *Nucha* passeth.
- 1 *Coronale*, i. it goeth crosse over the mould of the head.
- 2 *Sagittales* joyneth the side bones to the crown of the head.
- 3 *Jamdoides* joyneth the hinder ends of the side bones to the bone *occipiti*all.
- 2. 2. False, that joyn the eare-bones to the

2. 5 sutures,
or seames, i.

3 true

The five
things con-
tained, i. the

1 *Dura mater*, is the thick hard panicle within the Scull next under it.

2 *Pia mater*, is the soft mother, or panicle, next uuder *Dura mater*, in this the braine is wrapped.

3 *Rete mirabile*, i. the wonderfull Net, is set under the panicles, and is composed of Arteries that come from the heart, herein is the vitall spirits made Animall, in this Net is the braine inclosed, from this hath the spirit of feeling its first creation, & thence passeth to other parts.

4 *Vermiformis*, i. the two Wormelike substances in the middle ventricle of the head.

1 is of two
forts, i.

5 *Cerebrum*
is the brains,
it.

1 *Cerebrum* is the great marrowy substance in the fore-part of the head, &c.

2 *Cerebellum*, it is the little hard braine in the hinder part of the head.

2 have 3 ventricles, i. the
1 former
2 middle
3 hinder } ventricle.

Of the Anatomy of the face.

Things of most note of the parts of
the face are these eleven, i. the

- 1 Bones,
- 2 Front,
- 3 Temples,
- 4 Eye-browes,
- 5 Eye-lids,
- 6 Eyes,
- 7 Eares,
- 8 Nose,
- 9 Cheeks,
- 10 Mouth,
- 11 Chin.

A further relation of those parts, for your better understanding hereof.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Of those
11. things,
i. the | 1 | Bones called <i>ossa facies</i> , are nine. | | |
| | 2 | Front, called <i>frons</i> , i. the fore-head. | | |
| | 3 | Temples, called <i>Tempora</i> . | | |
| | 4 | Eye-browes, called <i>Supercilia</i> . | | |
| | 5 | Eye-lids, called <i>Palpebrae</i> . | | |
| | 6 | Eye, called
<i>oculus</i> , each
Eye hath | 1 | A Nerve, called <i>Nervus opticus</i> . |
| | | | 2 | Seven Tunicles. |
| | | | 3 | Three Humours. |
| | | | 4 | Seven Muscles. |
| | | | 5 | A kernet of teares in the corner next
the Nose. |
| | | | 6 | Veines. |
| 7 | | | Arteries, &c. | |
| 7 | Eares are called <i>Aures</i> . | | | |
| 8 | Nose is called <i>Nasus</i> . | | | |
| 9 | Cheeks are called <i>Gena</i> . | | | |
| 10 | Mouth called <i>Os</i> in the which
are these things of note, i. the | 1 | Lip, i. <i>Labra</i> . | |
| | | 2 | Teeth, <i>Dentes</i> . | |
| | | 3 | Tongue, <i>Lingua</i> . | |
| | | 4 | <i>Vuvula</i> . | |
| | | 5 | Pallat, i. <i>Palatum</i> . | |
| | | 6 | Jaw-bones, i.
<i>Maxilla</i> . | |
| 11 | Chin, called <i>Mentum</i> . | | | |

This part reacheth from the

- 1 foundation bone of the head behind, to the
nether end of the seventh Spondle.
2 *Epiglot* to *Gula* before.

- 1 Spondels.
- 2 Ligaments.
- 3 *Nucha*.
- 4 Nerves.
- 5 Veines.
- 6 Arteries.
- 7 Paxwax.
- 8 Muscles.
- 9 Almonds.
- 10 *Epiglot*.
- 11 *Oesophagus*.
- 12 *Ismon*.
- 13 *Trachia Arteria*.
- 14 *Gula*.

Things of
note of the
neck are 14,
i. the

A further Relation of these.

- 1 7. Spondels, or turning joynts of the neck.
- 2 7. Paires of Nerves of those Spondles.
- 3 Marrow of those Spondles called *Nucha*.
- 4 Ligaments.
- 5 Veines, *Jugular* or *Guidigi*, &c.
- 6 Arteries.
- 7 Paxwax called *Servisi*, i. the white haire.
- 8 Muscles being 20.
- 9 Almonds called *Amigdales*.
- 10 *Epiglot*, i. called *Ligulam*, of some *Operculum laringis*, is the knot or gristle in the throat at top of the wind-pipe.
- 11 *Oesophagus*, is the gut that carrieth the meat and drink from the mouth into the stomach, &c.
- 12 *Ismon* is above between the *Oesophagus*, and the *Trachia arteria*.
- 13 *Trachia arteria*, i. the wind-pipe.
- 14 *Gula*, is the pit or box, at the nether end of the neck before, at the upper end of the brest between the two *furcula* bones.

- 1 Bones of the
- 2 Cartilages,
- 3 Ligaments,
- 4 Marrow,
- 5 Panicles,
- 6 Nerves,
- 7 Veines of n
to let blood i
are these 6, 7.
- 8 Arteries.
- 9 Fleth

1 Shoul-
der are
3. i. the

1 *Os spatula*, i. the shoulder blade.
 2 *Os furcula*, i. the Camell bone.
 3 *Adjutory*, i. the bone from the shoulder to
 the Elbow.

1 On Adjutorie.
 2. Two { 1 major, } these two reach from the
 focils, i. { 2 minor, } Elbow to the Wrist.
 3.8. Wrist. { 1 bones called, *Rasseta manus*.
 { 2 i 4. { 1 above { at the 1 focils
 { 2 beneath { ends
 { of the 2 *Ossa*
plarinis

2 Great 4. 5. called *ossa plantis*, i. the bones in the
arme are palmes of the hands.

30. 1. 5. 14. *Ossa* } 1. three in each finger.
 10. 3. 3. *digitorum* } 2. two in each finger.

1 *Basilica*, called the Liver veine
2 *Cephalica*, i. the head veine

3 *Me-*
diana } 1 The middle veine.
 } 2 called } 1 *Vena nigra*,
 } 2 *Cardiaca*.
 } 3 The common veine

4 *Fonis Brachii*, proceeds from the shoulder Veine,
and spreads with divers branches on the back of the
hand

5 *Cephalica oculorum* appears between the
thumb and the fore-finger, and is a branch of *Ce-*
phalica.

Io Muscles of note of the great Arme are **13.**

11 Cords, } Of these and all other things herein for brevity herein o-
12 Skin, } mitted, I referre you to my next Tract of Anatomy,
13 Haire, } which shall be more at large, if God permit me time.

Note that the great Legge is composed of the like things as the great Arme.

Things of note of the Brest are generally two, i. the things contain-

- 2 ning
are these
12. the
- 4 Panicles.
 - 5 Bones.
 - 6 Gristles.
 - 7 Nucha.
 - 8 Paxwax.
 - 9 Ligaments.
 - 10 Nerves.
 - 11 Paps.
 - 12 Plura.

A further relation of these.

- 1 Utter Skin, called *Cutis*.
- 2 Flesh, *Caro*.
- 3 Muscles, } called *Lacertus*, or *Musculus*, are eighty, and after some Writers, ninety.
- 4 Panicles, or the *Perioftea*, &c. those that cover the bones
- 5 Bones of this Region are 27. i. }
 - 1 Twelve Spondels beginning at the last Spondle of the neck, and so reacheth downwards
 - 2 Three brest bones, called }
 - 1 *Pectorale*.
 - 2 *Sternon*.
 - 3 Twelve }
 - 1 Seven called, *Costa vera*.
 - 2 Five called }
 - 1 *Costa spuria*.
 - 2 The short ribs.
 - 6 Gristle, *Ensisformis*, it groweth at the lower end, of the nether Sternon bone in the brest before.
 - 7 Nucha, the marrow of those 12 Spondels.
 - 8 Paxwax.
 - 9 Ligaments.
 - 10 Twelve paire of motive Nerves of those Spondels.
 - 11 Paps of a glandulous substance, or flesh.
 - 12 Plura, i. the panicle that covers the }
 - 1 Ribs within.
 - 2 upper part of *Diaphragma*.
 - 1 *Tracha Arteria*.
 - 2 *Oesophagus*.
 - 3 Heart.
 - 4 Panicles.
 - 5 Lungs.
 - 6 Midriff

2 ned of note within the
Brest are generally these
six, i. the

Melencolicus

Midriff, down to os pubes, i. to the bottom of the belly.

of the Anatomy of the Region of the Belly, it reacheth from the

a principall member, the Well of heart and life.

- 2 it hath two Ventricles, i. the { 1 right,
2 left.
- 3 Heart in which note these seven things. { 1 deafe Eares.
2 great Arteries of the left Ventricle, Arteria.
3 The two { 1 Venalis, to carry blood to the Lungs, and brings back aire to the Heart.
2 Magna.
- 5 Into the right Ventricle cometh a Vein into the Heart, to bring it blood nutritive, from *venacava*.
- 6 It is wrapped in the *capsula corais*, a thicke Panicle like a purse.
- 7 it hath two { 1 Diastole, i. opening } of the Heart and Pulse.
2 Sístole, i. closing } motions.
- 4 Panicles of note are three i. the { 1 *Pleura* aforesaid.
2 *Capula Cordis*.
3 *Mediastine*, i. a Panicle that divideth the brest right downe, i. divides the right side from the left.
- 1 It is called *pulmo*, i. the lights.
- 2 The temperature is { 1 naturally cold and dry,
2 accidentally cold and moist.
- 3 Their creation is first spermatick.
- 5 Lungs of it consider these seven things of note { 1 Two parts, i. on each side of the Brest on part.
2 Five lobes, i. { 1 Three on the right } side.
2 Two on the left }
- 5 They were { 1 draw in Aire.
2 purifie and temper the Aire.
3 receive the fumes superfluous that the Heart doth breath forth.
- 6 Their vessels of note are three, i. their { 1 Veines,
2 Pipes,
3 *Arteria venalis*,
4 *Trachia Arteria*.
- Their ligaments.
- 1 called { 1 *Diaphragma* in Greeke.
2 *Septum transversum*, in Latin.
- 2 Is set a the lower part of the Brest to divide the spirituall members from the nutritives.
- 3 The { 1 upper part { is made of the Panicle } 1 *Pleura*,
2 nether { 2 *Peritoncum*.
middle between these 2 Panicles toward the ribs i. *costalis* flesh.
- 4 Was made for { 1 defend the spirituall that the nutritives oppress them not.
2 keepe that the vitall heart descend not downe too much,
3 defend the Spinals from maligne fumes.

- 1 Myrac,
- 2 Syphac,
- 3 Bones,
- 4 Nucha,
- 5 Nerves,
- 6 Veines,
- 7 Arteries,
- 8 Muscles.

A further relation of these eight things.

Things of note
of the Region
of the belly are
generally two,
i. the things
contay-

ning of
note are
generally
these 8. i.
the

- 1 called { 1 so in Arab,
- 2 { 2 Abdomen in Latine.
- 2 Is all the whole substance of the belly from Syphac, outward.
- 1 Myrac { 3 is made { 1 utters in,
- of these 4, { 2 for, next under that skin.
- i. the { 3 Carnosus, fleshy panicle, musculous flesh.
- 4 in this substance are eight muscles, i. { 1. 2 longi- { 1 called *musculi recti*,
- tudinals, { 2 to draw out { 1 wind,
- 2 { 2 to retain things.
- latitudinals { 1 called *musculi transvers.*
3. 4. Obliqui { to expell { 1 ventositie,
- { 2 urine,
- { 3 odours, &c.
- 1 called the *Peritoneum*.
- 2 is the inner skin that covereth the belly, and also maketh the nether panicle of *Diaphragma*.
- 3 groweth to Myrac, and seemeth to be part of his substance. (flacc.
- { 1 spermatick,
- 2 Syphac { 4 is { 2 cold,
- { 3 dry,
- { 4 nervous,
- { 5 sensible.
- 5 the breaking of it below is called a rupture.
- 6 note in large wounds of the belly, such Myrac and Syphac both together.
1. 5 spon- { 1 of the backe, called *lumborum vertebra*,
- dels. { these begin at the lowest rib, and reacheth to os sacrum.
- 3 bones are here { 6 lower spondels are all joynd with os sacrum by sympathy, but the lowest of those six, is a gristle called *os caudae*, i. the taile bone.
13. i. the { 3. Two pin-bones { hind to os sacrum, (bone.
- { fore, and do make os pubes, i. the share
- 4 Nucha is in all these eleven spondels likewise.
- 5 Nerves that come from those spondels are a 11 paire, & (one odde nerve.
- 6 Veines,
- 7 Arteries.
- 8 Eight muscles are spoken of in Myrac.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Gall, | 7 Mesenterium, |
| 2 Liver, | 8 Reines, |
| 3 Gall, | 9 Bladder, |
| 4 Spleene, | 10 Spermarick vessels, |
| 5 Stomacke, | 11 Matrix, |
| 6 Guts, | 12 The parts below without froth. |

A further relation of those 12. parts.

- 1 Call { 1 called { 1 Zirkus in Greeke,
 2 Omentum in Latine.
 2 is the fat Call that covereth the bowels next within Syphae.
- 1 called in { 1 under Diaphragma,
 2 it lyeth { 2 in the right side under the short ribs.
- 1 Spermatick in the first creation, and after become sanguine.
- 2 a principall member,
 3 hot and moist,
 4 insensible of it selfe,
 5 the place of the second digestion,
 6 Gibbons and round, on the outside,
 7 hollow in the inside towards the stomach.
 8 the originall seat of all Veines,
 9 bound to Diaphragma,
 10 sensible by accident.
- 5 lobes,
 4 have { 1 Porta, i. in the hollow,
 2 Cava, i. magna, in the } part of the
 3 Two notable { bunchy
 4 veins, i. vena, } Liver.
- 1 called { 1 called vesicula fellea,
 2 the bladder of the Gall.
- 1 the receptacle of cholerick superfluities,
 2 is { 1 liced in the concavities of the Liver,
 3 Spermatick,
 4 in most men halfe a pint.
- 1 to draw in choler, the other to cleanse the blood in
 3 have { 1 the Liver.
 2 Two to send { 1 Stomack, { to scour { 1 slime,
 3 choler to the { 2 gut pilori, { out { excrements
 1 called { 1 the Milt or Spleen,
 2 Spermatick,
 3 cold,
 4 dry,
- 5 the receptacle of Melancholy placed { 1 Midriffe,
 6 on the left side under the { 2 short ribs.
- 7 fastned { 1 Liver behind to draw away the fecks of the blood.
 to the { 2 Stomack before to cast in a fowle juice, to caule the
 sharper appetite.
- 8 ordained { 1 nourish it selfe,
 for three { 2 cleanse the blood from Melancholy,
 causes, i. to { 3 sharpen the appetite.

- 1 called *ventriculus*,
- 2 under *Diaphragma*,
- 3 lieth betwene the Liver and the Spleene,
- 4 compound,
- 5 Spermatick,
- 6 Nervous,
- 7 very sensible,

8 made of two Panicles, i. the { 1 inward,
2 utter.

- 9 the place of the first digestion,
- 10 narrow above and wide beneath,
- 11 the first foundation of nourishment to all parts.
- 12 in quantity three pints.

13 fastned { 1 above to *Oesophagus*,
2 below to the Gut *Duodenum*.

14 in forme { 1 much like the bagge of a Bag-pipe,
2 both ends partly upward,
3 with the nether passage better then the other 3 for
causes as shall in the next Tract be declared.

2 ned, are
12, i. the

And are called the Intestines.

1 *Duodenum* { 1 groweth to the nether mouth of the stomacke,
2 is { twelve inches long,
3 { 3 also called *pilorum*.

2 *Jejunum* { 1 The empty or fasting gut is ever more found empty
2 Into this gut passeth choler from the gall to cleanse
it.

3 *Ileon*, the small { 1 fiftene or sixteene cubits long,
2 called in Latine *Tenne*.

4 *Mono-* { 1 The blind gut, called *saccus*, i. a sack,
2 This gut seemeth to have but one end,
3 There goeth no *Mesentery* Veines beyond this gut, to
draw any juice because all the food is spent before.

5 *Colon* { 1 is the { full of wringles,
2 great gut { 2 in it is bred the wind Collick,
3 receiveth all the drosse being past all nourishment,
4 have no *Mesenteries* come to it.

6 *Longum* { 1 cal- { *intestinum rectum*,
2 led { 2 the gut of the fundament.
3 is a span long.
4 reacheth neere to the Kidneyes.

5 Hemoroidal Veines that come { 1 Muscles in { Two { 1 open,
2 have { the nether { one to { 2 close.
3 end some say { 4 one to { 1 open,
4 expell. { 2 shut,
3 retaine,
4 expell.

Things of
note in the
region of
the belly
contay-

Things

Mesenterium.

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7 *Mesenterium*

- 1 called the *Mesenterium*, or the Crow of some.
- 2 is the fat substance that holdeth the guts together.
- 3 keepeth the guts together, and tyeth them in their places.
- 4 is full of
 - 1 Veines mesenteric, i. sucking Veins.
 - 2 kernels mixt with the fat thereof
- 5 groweth fast to the back.
- 6 The Veins thereof are called *mesenteriacae vasa*, whose innumerable Veins serve to draw the *Chylus* that is made in the stomacke by the digestion, from the stomacke and guts into *vena porta*, in the hollow part of the Liver.

- 1 called *Reines*, i. the Kidnies.
- 2 lacertous flesh.
- 3 Two in number.
- 4 tied fast to the backe.
- 5 like to the Kidnies of a Cow.

- 6 placed
 - 1 on each side within towards the backe of the nethermost or twelfth spondyle of the brest, or very neere thereunto.
 - 2 the right ever higher then the left.
 - 3 with fat about them, ever to temper the heat made about them, by sharpnesse of the urine, &c.

8 *Reines* are

- 7 made
 - 1 to cleanse the blood from watry superfluities.
 - 2 with two fine passages, the one to
 - 1 draw the watry part of the blood from *venaculis*, by the emulgent veins to the Kidnies.
 - 2 send the urine to the bladder which passage is called *porus ureticus*.

- 8 of harder flesh then any other member for two causes, i. the better to
 - 1 resist the sharpnesse of the urine without hurt.
 - 2 Alter and cleanse the urine.

Things of note of the region of the belly contained, be these 12. i. the

- 1 called *Vesica*.
- 2 Spermatick.
- 3 compound with many Veines and Arteries, &c.
- 4 cold. 5 dry.
- 6 made of two Panicles.
- 7 Carnous, or fleshy on the neck.
- 9 Bladder is
 - 8 pla-
 - 1 Men, betweene the share
 - 2 Women, bone and
 - 9 The receptacle of urine.
 - 10 A pint or more.
- 10 Sperma-
 - 1 called *vasa seminalia*,
 - 2 Come from *venakelis* and *arteria magna*.
 - 1 bring fit blood for it to the testicles, to be there
 - changed into Sperme.
 - Some passe from the testicles
 - to cast the Sperme from
 - them, in
- 1 the
 - 1 neck
 - 2 port
- is called
 - 1 *Cervix uteri*,
 - 2 *Vulva*.
- 11 Matrix
 - 1 cold,
 - 2 dry,
 - 3 Spermatick,
 - 2 is
 - 1 Veines,
 - 2 Arteries,
 - 3 Nerves, &c.
 - 4 compound of
 - 5 placed betweene Langaon and the Bladder.
 - 6 much like the Bladder in forme.
 - 7 The field of mans generation.
 - 1 first things
 - 2 next shaped
 - 3 last are the
 - 1 principall members
 - 2 bones and Cartilages.
 - 3 other members all in generall.
 - 3 Embreon
 - in which the
 - 4 *Secundine* is the Panicle or Wrapper in which the child lieth.
 - 5 Rest of these things that might be here spoken of, concerning these matters for brevity I omit.

12 parts below.

The twelfth of the parts below without froth are the

- 1 Groines } 1 or flanks called *Inguine*, or *EminStories*, the cleansing
place of the Liver.
2 are full of Glandules or Kernels.

- 2 Yard. } 1 called *virgam*.
1 he is } 1 called *glans*,
2 whole } 2 true and simple *scella*.
2 utter loose skin that covereth over the head of it,
is called *præputium*.

1 called *Scrotum*.

1 *Dedimus*, i. the hollow string that holdeth the
stone.

- 3 Cods } 2 containeth in the } 2 Testicles, i. the stones.
these six } 3 *Dartas*, i. the Panicle that covereth the stone
things, i. the } next within the *Dedim*.
4 *Erythracida*, i. the next thin covering within
the *Dartas*.

5 *Epidydimis*, is a Glandell that cleaveth to the
upper part of each stone.

6 Seminary vessels, that erect the seed from the
stones into the Yard.

*Of the Anatomy of the thigh and great legge, which reacheth from
the Pin-bone to the top of the toes.*

- 1 one } 1 called *femora*, or *coxa*,
1 Thigh bone } 2 it reacheth from the pin-bone to the knee,
have. } 2 the other parts as that of the great arme.

- 1 On whirle bone } 1 *rotula genu*,
on the knée called } 2 The kneepan.
that reach from the knee to the Ankle.

- 2 Shank } 2 bones } 1 *majus*.
have } 2 called *focile* or *Tibia*, } 2 *minus*.
3 The greatest is the shin-bone, whose ne-
ther end maketh the inner Ankle, least standeth on
the outside of the legge from the gartering place un-
der the knee downe to the utter ancle, the nether end
of it maketh utter Ankle.

3 4. Veines, see 6.

The

The great Legge is divided into three parts, the

- 2 Shank have { 4 Veins to be opened by Phlebotomy, }
 { 1. Vena. }
 { 1 *Popletica*, i. the Veine vider the ham.
 2 *Saphena*, } is on { 1 in } side of the
 3 *Sciatica*, } the { 2 out } Ankle.
 4 *Kenalis*, i. the veine that lyeth between the little Toe and the next to it.
- 3 Foot have 26 bones, i. {
 1 *Os Talus*, i. the bone next under the focils of the Legge,
 2 *Os Calcis*, the heele bone, it is joynd behind to *os Talus*, under it.
 3 *Os naviformis*, i. { 1 the shiplike bone, i. the bone of the instep.
 2 is joynd to *Os Talus*, under the fore part of it.
 4 *Ossa Raffita pedis*, be 4, i. { 1 On called *Cubiforme*, i. the square Dye-
 bone in the inside of the heart of the foot.
 2 Three called *Chalcoidea*.
 5 *Ossa planta pedis*, be five small bones in the plant of the foot, reaching from the aforelaid foure bones to the bones of the toes.
 6 of the Toes are { 1 next below joyning to those five bones last above laid.
 2 fourteen i. { 1 Two in the great } Toe.
 2 Three in each other }
 1 on in the thigh.
 2 one on the knee.
 3 Two in the Legge from the knee to the ankle.
 4 six and twenty in the instep and foot.
- 4 Bones of the great Legge from the hip downwards are 30. i. {
 5 Other parts are like those of the great Arme.

Laus DEO.

FINIS.

